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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 227

BOMBAY: THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Italy May Walk Out Of League

INDIA WOULD HAVE BEEN EMPTY WITHOUT HIM



Pt. Jawaharlal has issued an appeal to the Nation to celebrate Gandhi week.

JAWAHARLAL'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Congress President Calls Upon Nation To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti

PREPARE FOR PEACEFUL ACTION AND DISCIPLINED SACRIFICE

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Press:—

Early in October India celebrates an anniversary which is dear to all of us. It is the anniversary of the birth of Gandhiji, our beloved leader. It is right that we should thus show our love and affection to him and our deep appreciation of what he has meant for us and for India.

FILLS INDIA'S EMPTINESS

We, who have grown up politically under his great influence, hardly realise the vast changes that he has brought about in our country. We take them almost for granted. But we know well enough how empty India would have been without him, and how greatly different.

MASTER-SPIRIT

It has been the good fortune of India to produce, even in the days of her degradation, this master-spirit who has cast his impression on the world and forced the world's attention on India.

Special Significance

Every year we celebrate this anniversary. But this year it has a special significance, for he has only just recovered from a serious illness. He lies weak still and our hearts go out to him to wish him well, and our minds look forward to him to lead us afresh in the struggle for freedom.

The celebration has ordinarily been extended to a week—the Gandhiji Jayanti week. During this week I hope that meetings will be held all over the country to convey the nation's love and good wishes to her dear and chosen leader.

BEST MESSAGE

But the best message that we can send him is the message of our readiness to continue the struggle for freedom, and our preparedness for peaceful action and disciplined sacrifice in this great cause. The clouds gather round the world and overshadow the horizon; but if we hold to our anchor, we shall be able to face the

storms and tempests that may envelop us.

POPULARISE KHADI

All the world knows how dear khadi is to Gandhiji. It is right that we should devote this week, therefore, in popularising khadi. Khadi has long been a symbol of the Congress and of freedom in this country. It is the link between many of us and the peasant masses of the country. Let us, therefore, carry the message of khadi, during this week, to millions of people in our country, in town and village alike.

I trust that all the Congressmen will patronise certified khadi only. There is too much of uncertified stuff on the market and this, like bad coin, injures the real article. It is a little cheaper as the wages paid to spinners and weavers are lower. But the Spinners' Association and its recognised centres pay higher and standard wages to their workers and we must encourage this by patronising certified khadi only.—A.P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORPORATION VERDICT

Muslim City Fathers Mobilise Forces: Adjournment Motion In Bombay Council Likely

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Muslims of the City to get the Corporation verdict on the Byculla Sabha Mandap reversed. Sixteen Muslim members of the Corporation met on Wednesday at the Islam Club Chowpatty, to consider the situation arising from the Corporation decision.

It was resolved that all Muslim City Fathers should be approached and persuaded to resign 'en bloc' from the Corporation as a protest against the decision.

It is understood that the matter will be taken up in the Bombay Legislative Council where an adjournment motion is contemplated.

Mammoth Meeting

A mammoth meeting of the City Muslims was held at Mahomedali Road on Wednesday night under the auspices of Namaz

Fauj, when Kazi Ataullah presided.

Maulana Irfan moved a resolution protesting against the Corporation decision the Byculla Sabha Mandap and calling upon



MAHATMA GANDHI

FRANC FREEZES AGAIN

Sequel To Devaluation Rumours

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Rumours of impending changes in the French Cabinet associated with the hasty return to Paris of the Arch-Devaluationist, M. Paul Reynaud, from America resulted in a further weakening of the gold currencies in terms of sterling, the franc falling to 77.00, whereupon the British control pegged back the rate to 76.98.

The underlying weakness was however again reflected in the forward quotations, particularly the three months discount rate which dropped to 7.00 before rallying to 6.87.—Reuter.

SWEDISH GOVT. RESIGNS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23. The Swedish Government resigned this morning, but was requested by the King to remain in office, pending the formation of a new cabinet.—Reuter.

BOMBAY FLIERS LEAVE FOR BASLE

LE BOURGET, Sept. 23. The Bombay fliers, Messrs. Engineer, Nicholson, Stone, and Simpson, arrived here this morning and took off an hour later for Basle en route for India via Munich, Vienna, Istanbul and Damascus.—Reuter.

Trade Parleys Between Rome And London

LONDON, September 23. The Board of Trade have announced that arrangements have been made to resume negotiations between the British and Italian Governments with regard to trade and payments, and delegates have proceeded to Rome for this purpose.—Reuter.

"WELCOME" WILL

LONDON, Sept. 22. Sir Henry Welcome, the manufacturing chemist, left £2,000,000. He bequeathed the residue of his estate for research work in medicine, pharmacy and allied purposes.—Reuter.

all the Muslim City Fathers to resign. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan. Another resolution congratulated Mr. Ali Bahadur for having resigned from the Corporation. The speakers requested their colleagues to carry on the agitation peacefully and not to do anything which would disturb the peace of the city. It was urged that any rash and unwise step would spoil their cause.

Managing Agents Raise Bogey MOVE TO DEFEAT 20-YEAR TENURE

Even Some Congressmen Walk Into Mody's Parlour

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 23.

The Assembly is at last face to face with a crucial issue, the Companies Bill having reached the clause dealing with the managing agents.

Sir Leslie Hudson, leader of the European Group, started the attack with an amendment which seeks to exempt the existing managing agents from the operation of the clause fixing twenty-year limit.

Pleading sanctity of contract, Sir Leslie said that it was wrong in principle and unnecessary and dangerous to the interests of the industry. He had not finished his speech, when the House rose for the day.

Prior to this the House spent over two hours on a set of amendments regarding the right of directors to enter into contract sale or purchase of goods with companies.

Sir H. P. Mody moved that such contracts could be entered into with the permission of the Board of Directors.

On the other hand, Mr. A. Iyengar's amendment provided that directors could not enter such contracts without the sanction of shareholders.

Mr. Satyamurti, and Pandit Pant took an extreme line prohibiting such contracts altogether. Discussion which brought the entire body of business men in the House on the side of Sir H. P. Mody took a peculiar turn, for the members forgot even their Party allegiances and began hotly contesting the propositions advanced by their own leaders.

PROF. RANGA'S RETORT Both Mr. Sami Venkatchalam Chetti and Mr. Avanasingam Chetty openly supported Sir H. P. Mody, frankly confessing that they could not support the amendments of the Congress Party.

This was evidently too much for Prof. Ranga, who in infuriated tones cried out "even leopards may change their spots, but not our capitalist friends. Whichever party they may join they go there only to get something out of it, never to give anything".

This outburst evoked considerable laughter.

MODY'S FIELD DAY Sir H. P. Mody who made to-day one of the best speeches this session, pointed out that his amendment was sufficient to meet the purpose.

When he referred to "unscrupulous people" trying to exploit companies for personal gain, Mr. Satyamurti asked "Are you speaking from personal experience?"

Sir H. P. Mody replied amidst laughter "I have some experience of everything".

He maintained that the fear of the Opposition speakers was not well grounded, and that directors were generally men of integrity.

The Law Member supporting Sir H. P. Mody's amendment opened with the query "why is it in India alone, we require provisions of this kind, which are not required in England and elsewhere?"

A voice from backbenches replied "We have to trust in our own people".

ADVANCE ON ENGLISH LAW Observing that the Opposition had not pointed out a single case of abuse by directors, he said that the present Bill, if Sir H. P. Mody's amendment was also adopted, would in two respects, be an advance on English Law viz re-

(Continued on Page 8.)

MAHATMA TO TAKE CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

FAIZPUR, Sept. 23.

The Superintendent of Police discussed the Sawda Road question with Messrs. Chowdhari and Deshpande yesterday. One way traffic on the roads has been chosen. It is reported that the road difficulty is practically solved and the Reception Committee has to prepare a 'Kachha' road out of Sawda.

Mr. Dastane returned to-day from Wardha. Messrs. Deo and Dastane settled about the exhibition with Gandhiji. It is reported that Gandhiji desires to undertake the organization of the exhibition at Faizpur.

Messrs. Dastane and Chowdhari went to Yawal to take the sand for the use of the lands.

FREE FROM FEVER, BUT STILL WEAK

Sardar Vallabhbhai On Mahatma's Health

BOMBAY, Sept. 23. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had been in Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi, arrived this morning. Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the condition of Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai said:—

"Gandhiji is free from severe fever, but he is still weak. Effects of severe shaking by high temperature are very apparent. However, there is no cause for anxiety as Gandhiji is getting proper rest. He is also taking good care of himself."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Simla to-morrow by the Frontier Mail to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee on the 26th instant.—United Press

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

MADRAS, Sept. 23. That a civic address of welcome be presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival in Madras is the text of a resolution proposed to be moved at a special meeting of the Madras Corporation for convening which a requisition signed by 20 Councillors of the Corporation has been forwarded to the Mayor.

The Mayor has not yet fixed the date for the meeting. It may be recalled that the Corporation refused leave for introducing a resolution to the similar effect last evening.—United Press.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GENEVA

Ethiopian Delegate To Continue To Sit In Assembly

REBUFF TO ROME

GENEVA, September 23.

Leaving the meeting of the Credentials Committee this afternoon, Mr. Politis said that Ethiopians would enjoy the benefit of doubt, and continue to sit in the Assembly.

There will not be recourse to the Hague Court. Italian quarters are very excited over the decision which amounts to validating Ethiopian credentials. They talk openly now of leaving the League.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA TO CONTINUE

GENEVA, September 23.

It is reliably learned that the Credentials Committee has decided, that in the circumstances, there will be no point in appealing to the Hague Court for a ruling regarding the validity of the Ethiopian Credentials, as it is learned that in any case, Ethiopians will continue to sit in the Assembly and the ruling will merely complicate the issue.

Therefore it is believed that the Credentials Committee will simply recommend that the Ethiopian Delegation should continue to sit and enjoy the rights of membership.—Reuter.

ONLY FOR PRESENT SESSION

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The decision of the Credentials Committee recommending to the Assembly to permit the Abyssinian Delegation to sit in the Assembly applies only to the present session, and in no way, prejudices the future. The Committee decided against appeal to the Hague Court on the ground that no decision could be reached by that court before the Assembly rose.

AT ITALIAN EMBASSY

Wolde Maryam's Submission

PARIS, Sept. 23.

Mr. Wolde Maryam, the Abyssinian Minister at Paris has made his submission at the Italian Embassy to the King of Italy as the Emperor of Abyssinia in the presence of Cerruti, Italian Naval and Military attaches.

STOP PRESS

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR ABYSSINIA

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The Assembly adopted the report of the Credentials Committee by 39 votes to 4. Six countries abstained from voting. After M. Politis had presented the report Taczaz, the Ethiopian delegate, accepted the recommendations with gratitude.

A dramatic note was struck when the Hungarian delegate questioned the rights of Abyssinian credentials and the right of their delegates to attend the Assembly.

Albania and Austria supported this view. M. Motto announced that Switzerland would abstain from voting as the question of validity of the credentials of the Ethiopian delegation still existed and was grave in its political consequences.

Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, members of the Little Entente, the Balkan Entente countries and the British Dominions voted "yes", while the "noes" included Hungary, Albania, Austria and Ecuador. Abstentions were Bulgaria, "noes" included Hungary, Albania, and Venezuela.—Reuter.

REFUGEE SHIP MISSING

Madrid Suspects Capture By Insurgents

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 23.

The Spanish steamer "Genoveva" of 1,800 tons with 400 persons aboard, most of whom are refugees is now missing. The "Genoveva" left Santander on September 2 bound for Valencia, but nothing has been seen or heard of her since.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO RED CROSS

MADRID, Sept. 23.

The Government has asked the International Red Cross to make enquiries as to the possibility of the ship having been captured by the insurgents.—Reuter

EX-MINISTER SHOT

PARIS, Sept. 23.

Alonso ex-Minister of the Interior was shot in the model prison according to a telegram from Madrid. He was sentenced to death by the peoples' tribunal on the charge of being active in the present revolt and also having provoked a rising in Asturias in October 1934.—Reuter.

ALCAZAR CAPTURED

MADRID, September 23.

Government forces have captured Alcazar.—Reuter.

Note Of Protest To Powers Alleging Persistent Breaches Of Neutrality

LONDON, Sept. 23.

This morning's papers state that the Spanish delegate at Geneva, Foreign Minister Delvayo, will hand over a Note to the Powers protesting against the alleged breaches of neutrality by Portugal, detailing the instances of supplying munitions to the insurgents.—Reuter.

GUN-RUNNING IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.

The Government have appointed a small Ministerial Committee to enquire into the alleged arms scandals, aiming to supply large quantities of arms to Spain.

The affair was discovered through the finding of a suitcase containing full details of the scheme in a train.

Antwerp is alleged to be the centre of this illicit traffic.

Police raids are continuing and it is stated, one raid was carried out along the coast and machine guns made at Ostend were seized.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted attractive advertisement writer and agent. Apply personally Dawood Mohamed, Khakoo Bldg., top floor, Prince's Avenue Road, Bandra. (6990).

Wanted Lady Doctor Matron, fully qualified Nurses, Midwives for Hospital. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (6995).

Cashier-Accountant, one knowing newspaper work and typing preferred. Cash security Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 6993, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two Clerks for Cash Counters in Shops. Salary Rupees Fifty. Those prepared to deposit Rupees Three Hundred Cash and join immediately need apply personally. Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (6987).

Wanted (Insurance) Branch Manager, Cashier, Accounts clerks, lady stenographers. Also Lady Doctors and qualified Nurses. Goans only need apply personally to Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (6989).

Wanted a lady M.A., previous experience to teach college classes essential. Apply to the Principal Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City. (6982).

Wanted a Gujarati speaking qualified Accountant Secretary by a big Mill Agent and financier. Only men with experience need apply. Salary according to qualifications and experience to Box No. 6983, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Duly qualified trained and experienced Electrician to work Oil Engines, Steam Engines, Battery and Telephone, etc. Pay Rs. 65 to 80 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately to the Dewan, Korea State, E. S. A. Post Bikanthpur. (3978).

Wanted a Lady Principal for an up to date industrial institution for women. Knowledge of embroidery, cutting, sewing, knitting etc. essential. Apply with minimum pay acceptable to The Manager, Madan Mohan Industrial School for Women, Bazar Ballimaran, Delhi. (6973).

Wanted—Unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 6964.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let, "Dias Lodge," near Grant Road Station comfortable three and six rooms flats. Reduced rent. Apply within (6984).

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In journalistic or literary sphere gentleman with goodly capital wants partnership. Apply Box No. 6986, "Bombay Chronicle."

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted a large Agricultural Estate in Bombay Presidency (Inam or similar tenure) yielding net income of at least 5 per cent. Apply Box No. 6979, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted six organisers of either sex for Bombay City and Suburbs on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for a progressive Indian Insurance company. Only those experienced in the line need apply to Box No. 6971, "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Opportunity for small investor to place Rs. 300 bearing interest not less than 15 per cent with going concern of 3 years' standing needing expansion. Apply with confidence Box No. 6991, "Bombay Chronicle."

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Your future 'job or business' correctly predicted. Send letter writing time. Charges Rs. 2 in advance. K. M. Prabhu, Astrologer, Lawrence Building, Bijay, Mangalore. (6980).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

In all sorts of Patents, Designs and Trade-Marks cases consult us. Booklet free. Law Morris & Co., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta. (6992).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheap price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwad.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th October, 1936, to 17th October, 1936, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1936.
3884

NOTICE

The undersigned as the Belgaum-Joint Second Class Sub-Judge Court, Commissioner in Darkhast No. 650 of 1932 is going to sell 150 lots of Mangrove ore at Talewadi Taluka Khanapur, District Belgaum on the third proximo. The auction will commence from 12 noon onwards. Each lot is about a barass in quantity. The purchaser will have to pay the complete price as soon as the bid is accepted. Talewadi is nine miles away from the Railway Station of Tinalghat, which is only seven miles from Londa Junction. Dated 21-9-1936.

S. V. ANARGOL,
Court Commissioner.
Jt. Sub-Judge, Court Belgaum.
6994

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT

Tenders are invited for the supply of C. I. Pipes of 18" dia. for immediate delivery.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, the 5th October, 1936 together with a deposit of earnest money of Rs. 1,400. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for 18" C. I. Pipes. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender. Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) A. P. SALDANHA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
3983

GENUINE ENGLISH

CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames

Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
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274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 430 of 1935.

Re: HAJI UMAR HAJI SUMAR MEMORANDUM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, Cadell Road, lately trading as Silver Merchant at shop No. 20, Mumbai in the name of Haji Umar Haji Sumar till 23rd February, 1935 and thereafter Unemployed till 30th June, 1935, and now a salesman in the employ of Chhimanram Motilal at Mumbai. An Insolvent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovesaid Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application. Dated this 21st day of September, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
3982

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AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1500 TONS C. I. POTS, AT G.I.P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER, DEPT. BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction at Haji Bunder Depot on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) About 1500 tons C. I. Pots. A deposit of 10 per cent in cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Borneo	24th	8th Oct.
Taihin	9th Oct.	24th
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IMPORTATION OF VEGETABLE GHEE

Its Nutritive Value Questioned In Assembly

SIMLA, (By Mail).

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Sri Prakasa asked:—

(a) Are Government aware of large importations of vegetable ghee into India from foreign countries?
(b) What was the amount of such ghee imported during the financial year of 1935-36 and what, if any, is the rate of custom charged on the same?
(c) Is it a fact that this ghee looks very much like the genuine ghee manufactured in India and that it is very often passed as such?

NUTRITIVE VALUE
(d) Have Government got this ghee analyzed and if so what is the conclusion they have come to regarding its nutritive value as compared with the Indian ghee?
(e) Are Government prepared to make a rule that such imported vegetable ghee must always have a specified colour in order to prevent its being mixed up with ordinary ghee?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai replied:—

(a) Yes.
(b) Total imports of vegetable ghee and analogous products amounted in 1935-36 to 5,144 hundredweights. An 'ad valorem' duty of 25 per cent is at present levied.

(c) Yes. Government understand that the position is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(d) The so-called vegetable ghee has been analysed at various times. Government are advised that unlike pure ghee, vegetable ghee contains no fat-soluble vitamins and that its food-value is only that of fat.

(e) I would invite attention to the reply given by me to parts (a) and (c) of Mr. Sham Lal's question No. 149 on the 12th February, 1935.—A.P.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT COMMITTEE FORMED

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the meeting held to form the Bijapur District Committee of the Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League, Bombay Presidency.

At the invitation of Mr. K. A. Janvekar, pleader, member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency, leading Mahomedan gentlemen numbering about 100-150 from various talukas of the Bijapur District, assembled in the Anjuman Hall, Bijapur, on 16th instant to form the Bijapur District Committee with Khan Bahadur S. M. Peerzade in the chair.

Mr. K. A. Janvekar explained to the members of the meeting, the rules and regulations, policy, programme and manifesto of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency, and the following gentlemen were elected as members of the District Committee:—

MEMBERS OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Bijapur:—(1) Mr. A. J. Bangi; (2) Khan Bahadur S. M. Peerzade; (3) Khan Bahadur I. M. Bedrekar; (4) Mr. M. H. J. Bangi; (5) Mr. Khadirsahab Mulwad; (6) Mr. Sayedsahab Sanglikar; (7) Mr. Nabisaheh Inamdar; (8) Mr. Ahmedsanu Kadri Inamdar; (9) Mr. Fakir Aminsahab Hattiwali; (10) Mr. Rajaksahab Rasul-sahab Teli; (11) Major Subedar Badesahab and (12) Mr. Dadesahab Bilgi.

Bagewadi Taluka:—(1) Mr. Sayad Murshid Peer Jahagirdar, Hattarkhal; (2) Mr. Jafarsahab Golsangi and (3) Mr. Jamadarsahab Bagewadi.

Muddebihal Taluka:—(1) Mr. Rahmansahab Magi; (2) Mr. Abdul Ghanai Maktadar; (3) Mr. Khadirsahab Metri, Talkot; (4) Mr. Husengowda Sahebgowda Patil, Gudnal; (5) Mr. Murtuzasahab Kalesahab Dakhani; and (6) Mr. Murtuzasahab Khajasahab Khan-jade, Talkot.

Sindgi Taluka:—(1) Mr. Ladisahab Jamadar, Ghanari; (2) Mr. Kalsahab, Almel; and (3) Mr. Mithasahab Kakalmel.

Indi Taluka:—(1) Mr. Umar-sahab Mashakkar; (2) Mr. Hajisahab Kotimber and (3) Mr. Abdulsahab Barudwale.

Badami Taluka:—(1) Mr. Bandagsahab Maktumsahab Attar, Kerur; (2) Mr. Khambarsahab Gulegdud; (3) Mr. Maktumsahab Patel, Cholaichud and (4) Mr. Dadabhai Maniyar, Badami.

Hungund Taluka:—(1) Mr. Akbarsahab Bilekudri, Ilkal; (2) Mr. Yaksahab Fazel, Ilkal; (3) Mr. Huseensahab N. Ilkal; (4) Mr. Jafarsahab Linead, Hungund; (5) Mr. Khatahsahab Kalburgi, Hungund and (6) Mr. Jansahab Kamatgi.

Bilgi Petha:—(1) Mr. Goususahab Kazi, Bilgi; (2) Mr. Lal-khan Bahadur Khan Pathan, Kol-

ABANDON COERCIVE METHODS

Maharashtra Chamber Appeals To Govt. For Relief To Drought Victims

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in the course of his letter to the Secretary, to the Government of Bombay, Department of Revenue and Finance, on the subject of "Drought and consequent need of giving remission in land revenue to the Agriculturists of the affected areas" writes:—

I have the honour, as per directions of the Committee of this Chamber, to address this to you to stress the need of Government of Bombay taking necessary steps to give adequate relief to the agriculturists in the drought-affected areas. Although the Committee note that during the last week there has been fairly widespread rainfall in the affected areas and more can probably be expected from prevailing weather conditions, they view with concern the agricultural situation in the drought affected districts of the Bombay Presidency.

KHARIF CROPS LOST

All the same, the Committee like to state that "Kharif" crops, are for the most part gone in these areas and even if there be satisfactory rains henceforth to the end of the season, they will be helpful for fodder and 'rabi' crops. It cannot be gainsaid that the agriculturists have further suffered this year due to loss of their 'Kharif' crops, when they have been already hard hit by account of the low prices prevailing for some successive years for their produce.

The Committee have, therefore, to suggest that it will be every way desirable that Government of Bombay not only abandoned all coercive processes of recovery of land revenue, if they have adopted these at the present time, but it will be highly welcome that they come to the help of the agriculturists in the affected areas by granting them suitable remissions in land revenue. It will mean that Government are not only alive to their hardship due to loss of crops but they are prepared to do actually something to relieve it.

A Jhelum message says sixteen persons witnessing a display of fireworks during a Hindu marriage celebration at Kaja were injured when the entire stock of fireworks lying in an open room near by caught fire. Nine of them, who had serious injuries were brought to the Jhelum Civil Hospital, where the condition of two is reported to be precarious.

har; and (3) Mr. Bandagisahab Bijapur, Kolhar.

Bagalkot Taluka:—(1) Mr. Sayad Khadirsahab Wallikhan Chisti; (2) Mr. Ahmedsahab Jaratari; (3) Mr. Hasansahab Pesh Imam Pankha Masjid; (4) Mr. Dadesahab Kotwal, Bagalkot; (5) Mr. Abdul Kareem Dandia, Bagalkot; (6) Mr. Abdul Khadirsahab Kotwal, Bagalkot; (7) Mr. Meerasahab Gabbur, Bagalkot and (8) Mr. Mahmaddkhan Pathan, Bagalkot.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers:—
President:—Mr. K. A. Janvekar, B.A.L.L.B. Secretary:—Mr. A. N. Ilkal, B.A., L.L.B. Joint Secretary:—Mr. Ahmedsanu Kadari, Treasurer:—Mr. Khadirsahab Mulwad.
The President and the Secretary were to be the ex-officio members of the District Committee.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHABI TALAO

Please note the CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS of the shows at the Wellington

FROM
Saturday Next
(26th September)
on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
FOUR SHOWS AT
2-30; 5; 7-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FROM **Monday Next**
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 5; 7-45; 10-30 p.m.
These revised timings are
FROM **Saturday Next**

INDIAN WOMEN AND EDUCATION ABROAD

Mrs. A. Latifi Prefers England To Other Countries

SIMLA, Sept. 21.
"The first thing I want our growing daughters to do is to keep fast to their religious and national ideals. Woman is the guardian of the race, and as such she has in her keeping the emotions, the traditions and the ideals we inherit."

"I know that our daughters belong to their generation quite as much as they belong to us. Let them, by all means, keep pace with the times, provided they be staunch in preserving all that is good in the inheritance left by our great past."

Thus said Mrs. A. Latifi wife of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in a speech on "our growing daughters" broadcast from Simla to-day.

Continuing Mrs. Latifi stressed the necessity of girls caring unscrupulously their health, attaching more importance to their learning as many foreign languages as possible, learning useful arts and handicrafts, cultivating good manners and etiquette, etcetra.

PREFER ENGLAND.

Regarding the sending of girls to foreign countries for education, Mrs. Latifi said:—"I would advise you not to send your growing daughters abroad until they are fully grounded in their mother tongue and until they are about 17 or 18 years of age; and send them only to England and do not waste their time in schools of other European countries. Now, I speak with the experience of a family whose sons and daughters have been going there for 3 or 4 generations, and I have myself been in an English school and for a while in a French school. I do not, however, think that education even in England is needed to finish off the education of an Indian girl. A short course of travel abroad, if the means of her parents or husband allow it, would, I think, equally well serve the purpose.—United Press.

GHANSHYAM LILAVATI

and his Troupe
INDIAN DANCE
PERFORMANCE

AT THE
Cowasji Jehangir Hall

Sept. 24th at 9-30 p.m.
and 27th at 6-15 p.m.

Booking at ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Five persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police in a raid carried out in the premises of the Grains and Seeds Association at Kalbadevi Road last evening by S. I. Rafie under the Gaming Act.

The persons arrested are (1) Nandkishor Totaram (2) Ugarsen Dattaram (3) Panalal Shivkaran (4) Lachminarayan Ramanand and Motilal Gangadas, they were offered bail at the Princess Street Police Station.

The police applied for an extension of the bail period at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

It was stated that the police had acted on information that satta gambling was going on in the compound of the Association.

The Magistrate granted a fortnight's extension.

A passenger alighting from a local train at Chitpoki in the early hours of this morning was challenged by an Excise sepoy who had his suspicions that the person was smuggling illicit liquor.

The man ran out of the platform and jumped on to the railway lines and smashed a bottle alleged to contain illicit liquor, on the lines.

The man was arrested and taken in custody by the Excise police. Pandu Ram Mahire, the accused, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, and released on bail.

Bhagwandas Parmanand Shah who was arrested on a charge of impersonating a voter at the bye-election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and released on bail.

After creating confidence and chanting incantations over a watch belonging to Framroze, who was sitting in a room at 5th Lane Kamatipura, a fakir, and his accomplice, were stated to have walked away with Framroze's cash.

It is stated that the fakir came to the complainant twice and twice he was alleged to have taken monies from him.

Before he got the money, the fakir chanted incantations for some minutes over the complainant's watch while the fakir's accomplice stood by.

Husain Ismail, the accomplice of the fakir was arrested by the Nagpada Police and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day.

As the fakir has not yet been traced, Ismail was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 or in default to be remanded for two weeks.

Staying late at night to watch "majlis" (a Jamat Khana meeting) Hassan Ali Noor Mohammed and his daughter went to sleep late at night into the Khoja Jamat Khana, Immamwada, yesterday.

Early in the morning the daughter

found that her ear-rings and bangles were missing. The Police arrested early this morning Abdul Rahim Rotap Ali on suspicion. The accused was placed before the Mazgaon Magistrate, to-day, and ordered to be remanded for a week.

A girl's fiancé was alleged to have been stabbed by the future father-in-law last night.

It is alleged that the father of the girl wanted to get her in a film company and this was protested by the fiancé.

A quarrel arose when, it is alleged, the complainant was stabbed on the head by Babu Satwa and fisted and assaulted by Nama Satwa.

The complainant was treated at the K. E. M. Hospital for his injuries.

Both the accused were bailed out to-day at the Dadar Court till the 30th inst.

A person who was disposing of gold and silver articles, alleged to have been stolen property, was apprehended by the Maharashtra Police yesterday at C. P. Tank Road.

A search of the person and his residence yielded property worth Rs. 535.

It is stated that accused Shriram Ratanlal had stolen the property from his own home at Delhi.

He was remanded till 7th October at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Anant Ubhaya, arrested by the Lamington Road Police in the vicinity of the Girgaum Court yesterday evening, was produced in the Court, to-day, in connection with the theft in the shop and residence of Tokerey Tejsey, situated at Girgaum Back Road.

It was stated on Monday night the complainant went out to a milk vendor a furlong away. In the early hours he was roused by a noise and found his safe burgled and gold valued at Rs. 1,080 missing.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of 1,000, in default to be remanded into custody till 7th October.

As a result of a raid carried out by the D.L. Road Police at Morarji Seth Chawl, five persons were arrested last night.

Instruments of gambling it is alleged were seized at the place of the raid. Maganlal Muzmalal, Chhotilal Mangalal, Dayadin Dukarman, Sukharan Shika and Bindu Devdin, the five accused, were ordered to be released on bail till October 7th at the Dadar Court this morning.

A gold watch valued at Rs. 200, was stolen last night from the residence of Mr. N. J. Reuben, residing on the second floor of the Zeub Chambers, Motilal Street.

Mr. Reuben woke up at 2-30 a.m. to find some one walking away from near his room. On a search it was found that his gold watch was missing.

The Aripada Police are investigating.

A traffic constable on duty was knocked down by motor car Y-8421 last night on Lady Jamshedji Road at its junction with Lady Hardinge Road.

As a result of the impact, the constable was hurled to a distance of about 18 feet.

He was later treated at the K. E. M. Hospital.

Clifford Kennaway Wilson, the driver, who was arrested by the Mahim Police, was bailed out at the Dadar Court to-day.

A minor girl aged 9, who was wandering helplessly in the street off Jail Road, told a Dongri Police Constable last night, that she was ill-treated by her husband and her mother-in-law and subsequently turned out in the street.

The girl was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day, and ordered to be taken to the Children's Home, pending police inquiries.

Hating the conduct of his brother's wife who was alleged to have been carrying on illegal intimacy with another resident of Kamatipura, named Mahadeo, Vithal Ellappa was stated to have stabbed her.

Vithal Ellappa was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day and released on bail.

Our Dohad correspondent writes that Mr. Lokuram, a Railway employee and a worker of the Railway Union has been suddenly transferred to Bombay at 24 hours' notice. The workers believe that his transfer is due to Union activities and designed to weaken the T. U. movement.

"DANGEROUS LIARS"

Story Of Assault By Landlord Disbelieved

BOMBAY: Wednesday. "May I say that witnesses Mancharam Suyanna and Balaram Meglanna are dangerous liars?" asked the City Coroner to-day, to the Jury at the resumed inquest, held on the body of Chikkaya Nagayya, who died vomiting on the night of August 30 last.

The Jury agreeing, the Coroner recorded the above statement and called out the witnesses and told them that the Jury were of opinion that they were dangerous liars, whereupon they were asked to go.

A verdict of death by fracture of skull and extensive haemorrhage, following accidental fall, while going down the stair-case when the man was in a very intoxicating condition, was recorded by the City Coroner, on Nagayya who died in a room of a building in the 8th Lane, Kamatipura.

WIFE'S STORY

The wife of the deceased with a crying child in her arms said in evidence, to-day, that her husband came in the afternoon in a drunken condition. Her husband was so drunk that she had to assist him. In the room which was situated on the first floor of the building they had a tiff and after some angry words, he came again left the place and returned at about 4 p.m. While going down the staircase again, he broke down, vomiting. She cried and people collected.

Her husband was removed to his brother's room situated on the ground floor where he died vomiting.

Shivayya Nagaya said in evidence that he was the brother of the deceased and said that Chikkaya came to the room twice in the afternoon. But he could not say at what o'clock he came but he deposed to the fact that Chikkaya was drunk at the time.

DENIES BEATING

Witness denied that his brother was beaten by the landlord. The two witnesses whom the jury indicted, said in evidence that they were on the scene on the particular day and saw the landlord threatening Chikkaya and seizing him by the neck, tripping him down the staircase.

The Chemical Analyst's report stated that no poison was detected and the Police Surgeon's report showed that the cause of death was "fracture of skull and extensive intracranial haemorrhage, probably due to a fall."

INJUSTICE TO MOOLKY

The Moolky Port Committee writes:—

The sad plight of Moolky, once an important and big trading centre, situated in the South Kanara District, is not unknown to the general public. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have all along practically ignored this place of interest by not halting their steamers there, thereby causing not a little inconvenience to those passengers and pleasure-lovers, who often visit this place of delightful sights.

As a natural sequence, the trade and commerce have considerably dwindled and it looks as though it would go into obscurity if proper steps are not taken to restore its ancient prosperity and glory. Not less than 5,000 citizens of Bombay have their interests centred in this place.

None with the least regard for truth and honesty can challenge the statement that the majority of the passengers who fill the steamships that leave Bombay every Tuesday and Friday to the shores of Mangalore and Calicut, are Moolkywallas. It is they who are neglected most and left to experience the worst hardships.

for, in the absence of a Port in Moolky itself they have to disembark either at Malpe or at Mangalore and put themselves to further inconvenience before reaching their destination.

It is to save themselves from these afflictions that many people especially of the Eastern border of Moolky, choose their route through Borl-Bund by railway train. Should not the authorities of the Steamer Company open their eyes to this diversion of a sure income? This addition to the people's comfort will certainly mean earning their good-will, sympathy, co-operation and above all, increased income to the Company.

Moolky was once a big Port, second to none in the district, with a pleasant array of ships stretching along the length of the entire river "Shambhavi". One of the vital reasons that brought about the gradual ruin of the vast business is the indifference of the Steamer Company by failing to anchor their steamers at Moolky.

It may well be stated that the prosperity of this beautiful town solely depends on the Steamer Company in meeting with the people's demand for a steamer

UNDER-TRIALS' HUNGER-STRIKE IN JHABHUA

Political Agent Rejects Plea For Interview With State Prisoners

Mr. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference has issued the following statement regarding the hunger-strike of the political under-trials in the Jhabua Jail:

The Jhabua Defence Committee deputed me to interview Sjt. Kanayyal Vaid and other under-trial political prisoners in the Jhabua Jail. A report has reached us that prisoners were being ill-treated in the Jail and in the Court, that the Court proceedings were being vitiated by many irregularities and non-judicial happenings, that Sjt. Kanayyal Vaid, Provincial Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference and other political prisoners now being tried in Jhabua Court under Section 124 A, had, as a protest resorted to hunger-strike for the last few days and that the situation had become very acute in the State of Jhabua.

EFFORTS OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE

As General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference and of the Jhabua Defence Committee, I felt it was my duty to get into touch with the people, as well as the authorities of the Jhabua State to find out the truth of the reports, as also to endeavour to ease the tension now existing between the rulers and the ruled in Jhabua State. With that view, we wired to the president of the Council of Administration in Jhabua for interview. The president in reply on the 15th wired back saying that Sjt. Kanayyal Vaid and Vardichand were not taking food for the last two days, that Sjt. Sobhagmal was taking only milk and sago, and that he regretted no interview could be granted to a representative of the Conference without the permission of the Political Agent.

PLEA FOR INTERVIEW

On the 16th I wired to the President of the Council requesting him to secure the interview from proper authorities and offering my services in easing the situation created by the hunger strike. The General Secretary of the Sthanakvasi Swetamber Jain Conference who was also much concerned at the disturbing reports from Jhabua, wired to the Political Agent to intervene and secure redress of the grievances of the political under-trials, and suggesting acceptance of the good offices of the General Secretary by granting me an interview. The President, of the Jhabua Defence Committee also wired both to the Council President and the Political Agent for better treatment of the prisoners, for redress of their grievances and for granting the interview.

As no response was forthcoming to all these pressing requests, I wired again to the Political Agent, Malwa, as well as to the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore. The efforts that started on the 14th came to naught by the reply of the Political Agent, Malwa this afternoon. He regrets that no interview with Jhabua Political under-trials could be granted to outside bodies. Thus ends an earnest endeavour to terminate the prolonged hunger strike of the heroes of Jhabua's fight for freedom.

HEROIC SELF-SACRIFICE

The prisoners are offering their blood drop by drop every moment through their self-sacrifice in resorting to a long fast. The authorities are refusing and rejecting all offers at mediation and reconciliation. They are adamant in their resolve not to budge an inch in response to the widespread popular demands.

Stalwarts of the States People like Kanayyal and philanthropists of the Jain community like Sjt. Vardichand and Sobhagmal are suffering to-day in the sacred cause of liberty. They are suffering for the People of Jhabua, for the People of the States. They have done their duty.

It is upto the people of the States that they stand by their leaders and workers. Let them show their sympathy and support by all possible means. They have deserved it by their long meritorious services, it is time that the People of the States all over India wake up and do their duty towards their afflicted brothers in Jhabua through the Jhabua Defence Committee.

Port. Even now if the Steamer Company undo their injustice by including Moolky in their list of halting spots, it is hoped that the broken link of business will soon be mended and Moolky will once again attain its past glory in commerce and trade.

It is a certain fact that this development will immensely add to the coffers of the Steamer Company besides the sense of satisfaction and gratefulness that it would create in the minds of the people.

Prahlad Operatives Walk Out For "Delay" In Payment Of Arrears

1,800 operatives of the Prahlad Spinning and Weaving Mill at Fergusson Road, Farel, Bombay, have gone on strike, on the ground of delay and irregularity in payment of wages.

The mill remains closed. The attitude of the strikers is stated to be that they are willing to resume work as soon as the arrears of wages are paid up.

This is not the first time, that the employees of that Mill have resorted to a strike to secure payment of arrears of their wages.

This state of affairs was set right a few months ago. But again recently, the management have failed in regular payment of wages and the workers feel that the only remedy is a strike. The situation is quite peaceful.

Fergusson College Gathering

The Principal, Fergusson College sends us the following:—

Reference:—A request on the part of some students to hold the general body meeting to consider the possibility of dropping the gathering and diverting the money collected to Famine Relief Fund, if any be started.

While I fully appreciate the philanthropic gesture on the part of the students, in view of the undermentioned reasons, action can only be taken in a limited sense and that is to allow the members to withdraw their subscription for dinner, if they so desire with a view to enable them to contribute that amount to the Famine Relief Fund.

(1) The application was referred to the Managing Committee of the social gathering. They immediately met to consider the request and passed the following resolutions:—

Resolution No. 1:—In view of the fact that all the arrangements regarding the gathering are complete, contracts are given and we are nearly committed to the expenditure equal to the collections of the gathering, the gathering managing committee requests the Principal to rule the requisition out of order.

Resolution No. 2:—The gathering managing committee assure the Principal that they are ready to start the Famine Relief Fund and strive hard to make it a success.

In view of the above, I feel that the question is no longer open for discussion. I advise, however, the Managing Committee to allow students who have already given their names for dinner to withdraw their subscription, if they so desire, to enable them to contribute that amount to the Famine Relief Fund.

It would yet be possible to divert the effective surplus from this year's Gathering Fund to the Famine Relief Fund with the consent of the General Body after the gathering is over.

It is requested that all students will join to make the gathering a success. (It has been brought to my notice

Convicted Of Kidnapping Charge

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen, at the High Court, heard the appeals, filed by a woman, named Mahmi Sajjan Kaha and Mahmekhan Imam, each of whom was sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 for kidnapping a minor girl for immoral purposes and wrongful confinement.

The Lower Court had further directed that the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the girl's father as compensation.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of the woman but acquitted the man.

TRAPPED IN MOTOR CAR.

The girl was living with her father at Sangamner. The first accused, who was living in the neighbourhood made her acquaintance and suggested to her to lead an immoral life. The girl, however, refused to do so, and informed her father about the incident. The father then left with his family for another village.

The first accused still persisted in her attempt to persuade the girl. Accompanied by the second accused, she went to the girl's house in the absence of her parents and persuaded her to go with them on the misrepresentation that they were instructed by her father to take her to her uncle's house.

The girl accompanied the accused in a motor car which was driven by the second accused. On the way she felt that she was being trapped but was prevented from shouting for help by the accused's threat to kill her.

FORCED TO RECEIVE MEN

The girl was taken to the first accused's house where she was forced to receive the second accused and several others.

In the meantime the girl's father had lodged a complaint with the police. He obtained a search warrant and rescued his daughter from the first accused's house.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of the first accused, but acquitted the second accused on the ground that it was not safe to convict him solely on the evidence of the girl.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Shetty and Mr. Nijure appeared for the appellants and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

that some of the signatures on the requisition are not genuine. This is a very serious matter the implications of which students do not perhaps realise. Even a 'post facto' consent of the persons concerned can never be an excuse for this breach of legality.)

JOINT ELECTION BOARD

"G" Ward And Suburban Congress Committees Join Hands

The Secretary of the Bombay "G" Ward and Suburban District Joint Election Committee, writes:—

In a joint meeting of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee and the Suburban District Congress Committee held recently in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office, it was resolved to form, "The Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee" to carry on the work of the forthcoming provincial elections in this constituency.

The following officers were elected:—

Chairman: Mr. L. S. Patel. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mr. G. S. Kanthi and Mr. Indravadan Oza. The Secretaries will act as Treasurers.

The Committee consists of about 40 members including co-opted members from various parts of the constituency. The office of the Committee will be situated at Dadar.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Joint Election Committee, c/o "G" Ward District Congress Committee.

TRICK PLAYED ON MR. MUNSHI

Mr. K. M. Munshi writes:—

"I learn from some of the Registered Graduates, to whom I have posted a circular letter in connection with my election, that some one has tried to create mischief by inserting in the open cover an unsigned leaflet, headed, 'Businessmen, What Awaits You If Socialism Succeeds' alleged to have been issued by the Bombay Press Service, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street.

"As a matter of fact, I never knew of the existence of such a leaflet till one was shown to me.

"I do not know in how many cases this trick has been played, but those to whom I have addressed letters should beware of being misled by such dishonest tricks to foster upon my views which I do not hold.

"My views on political questions and my adherence to the Congress are well-known and I would be the last man to stand on the Congress ticket, if my views in any manner differed from the policy and programme adopted by the Congress in these elections."

Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai, High Court Judge, now Special Officer on Federation duty, left Trivandrum on Monday for Bombay to attend the meeting of Prime Ministers of Indian States to be held in Bombay on the 25th and 26th inst.



Bears' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

There is only one reason for the great popularity of "Honeydew" and that is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT QUALITY. Many of your friends have been smoking "Honeydew" for years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.



2½ annas per packet of 10

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discoverer is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and gives new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed to have been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and you merely return the empty package and get your money back, special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

HEALTH KEEPS YOU LAUGHING

health depends on a clean system



Beecham's PILLS

Beecham's Pills keep you healthy, keep you smiling. They banish the cause of Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., and bring New Vigour, New Health, New Happiness. Purely Vegetable.

Europeans Vote Against Holding Of Amarnath Enquiry

Board Of Cricket Control Meeting Held Very Secretly And Press Forbidden Admission

JHANSI, Sept. 21. In an atmosphere of awe and fear, which overcame even the representatives from provinces, who would not give an inkling of what was going on in the Qasre Sultan Palace, the meeting of the Board of Cricket Control in India conducted its business. The Press was sternly forbidden admission, which was necessitated in this message being sent from here instead of from Bhopal declares the correspondent of "The Hindu."

The Press, however, lived up to its reputation in getting what it wanted and its only representative was the Correspondent of "The Hindu."

The Amarnath affair was taken up last, which was at once opposed by Mr. Raza Ali, representing U. P., who pleaded for the subject being deferred till the arrival of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram. This caused a great stir in the meeting and the Nawab of Bhopal had to appease matters saying: "I am in your hands and will do according to your wishes."

The body then demanded an independent enquiry and this was put to vote and carried, the Indian members voting for and the Europeans against.

The Nawab of Bhopal announced that he had already asked Sir John Beaumont, Dr. P. Subbarayan and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

to institute an independent inquiry into the Amarnath case.

This suggestion was accepted by an overwhelming majority. It is understood that the Nawab of Bhopal was all along in favour of Amarnath.

On September 19, many important items came up before the meeting, which lasted three hours, but the next day the Board sat for full five hours.

The Inter-Provincial Tournament has not been dropped and the Quadrangular Tournament has not been affected.

The recommendations of the Imperial Cricket Conference regarding the new 1-b-w rule were passed.

The draw for the Ranji Trophy was made and dates fixed.

The proposal for appointing coaches from England was passed and it was decided that each province should send three to four players at a time. This experiment will be tried for about eight months.

Three Associations, namely, Jamshedpur, N. W. F. P. with headquarters at Peshawar, and Baroda had applied for affiliation but the last failed to obtain it on the ground that Baroda was part of Gujarat, which was affiliated.

When an enquiry into the Amarnath case is instituted, Mr. S. M. Hadi of Hyderabad will represent Major Brittain-Jones.

EDUCATION REFORM IN JODHPUR STATE

JODHPUR, Sept. 21. The Jodhpur State Government have issued a communique in connection with the public agitation in regard to the Education Fees in the State.

The communique says that, hitherto all education up to the B.A. standard has been imparted free in Jodhpur State with some unfortunate results. Taking advantage of free education thousands of students who have neither the ability nor the intention of prosecuting their studies seriously, have stopped half way, with the result they are not fit for employment on good salaries and are unwilling to accept employment for which their meagre educational qualifications fit them and they are also discontented with their hereditary occupations.

LIGHT SCALE OF FEES.

Explaining the attitude of the State Government, the communique adds:—"We thus form in Jodhpur as elsewhere in India and in many other countries of Europe a class of miserable people, who have nothing to do and who consider that they have a grievance against the Government because they cannot get employment. In these circumstances, the economic life of the people as a whole suffer and in addition a good deal of political discontent arises. The Government of Jodhpur have decided after mature consideration, that it is better to follow the example of British India to some extent and to impose a light scale of fees (lighter than that imposed in British India) on students above the 8th Class.

"The idea underlying this restriction is that those who seriously intend to proceed with their education will do so, and that those who have not such intention will remain with such education provided free as will equip them for a walk of life for which they are suited. To help this class of students the Jodhpur Government have opened technical classes in some of the schools and such students who care to join those classes receive training in carpentry, weaving, music, etc. In addition the Government award scholarships to deserving Marwari students for receiving technical training outside the State."

GOOD USE OF FEES.

The Jodhpur Government declare that they have no intention of making any revenue by levying these fees but the money received in the shape of fees will be distributed to the promising poor students in the form of scholarships and bursaries for attaining higher education.—United Press.

JAMSAHEB HONOURED

Honorary A. D. C. To King

JAMNAGAR, September 22. The Honourable Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States, wires to-day the announcement of His Highness the

JENKINS SMASHES COBB'S RECORDS

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23. A. B. Jenkins driving a "Mormon Meteor" in an attempt on the world's 24 and 48 hour records broke the 24 hour record with an unofficial average speed of 153.75 miles per hour, compared with 150.16 m.p.h. set by John Cobb (England) on September 12.

During the run Jenkins also broke the world's 5,000 kilometres record with an average of 153.93 compared with Cobb's 150.21.—Reuter.

LOUIS KNOCKS OUT ITALIAN IN 5TH ROUND

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23. In a 15-round contest Joe Louis knocked out Ettore, an Italian-American in the fifth round. Ettore who was no match for Louis was floored early in the first round for a count of two, again in the fourth for a count of nine with a hard left. He was then felled in the fifth with two terrific left-hooks that would have bowled over an ox from which he was unable to rise.

Louis took four of the five rounds, the third being even. The time for the knockout was 1-28 sec.

A crowd of 50,000 was present. Braddock and Dempsey witnessing the fight.—Reuter.

Congress Speaker Beaten?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday. With the permission of the Collector of the Khandesh District the holding of the Congress Session in the village of Falzipur has become a settled fact. Falzipur village said for the first time a meeting of the Reception Committee being held amidst them. The direct effect of the Reception Committee meeting is to inspire enthusiasm in the villagers. The Congress workers are now touring the district and carrying on the message of the Congress in the villages of Khandesh.

But some petty Government officials do not seem to appreciate the new spirit that is visible near about Falzipur. A Patil is reported to have lost his temper on the 17th instant when Sit. Lodhram a Congress worker was lecturing on that day in Korbade in Haver Taluka and is alleged to have beaten some of the audience and even the lecturer Lodhram.

The incident had drawn the attention of the Reception Committee. The Executive Committee of which has passed a resolution asking the Government to take necessary steps in the matter.

Maharaja Jamsaheb's appointment as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, and promotion to the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Public feel glad at the honour conferred on the eve of his Highness' auspicious birthday, falling in September 23.



The Annual Gathering of the Bhagini Samaj Social Welfare Centre was held on Tuesday evening at the G. S. Medical College Reading Room, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (centre), the Mayor, when the students enacted a drama.

INTER-REGIONAL TOURING

Move To Establish Co-ordinating Body

A Conference of Secretaries of Automobile Associations in Burma, Ceylon and India was convened by the Western India Automobile Association for the purpose of affording the Secretaries of the various Associations an opportunity of exchanging views and ideas on ways and means of improving and extending the facilities afforded and services rendered by these Associations to their respective members, also with a view to promoting a closer relationship between these organisations in order that better facilities for inter-regional touring could be provided.

The Secretaries of Northern India, Western India and Ceylon Automobile Associations and a member of the Committee of the Burma Automobile Association attended the Conference.

Representatives from the A. A. Southern India, United Provinces A. A. and Nilgiri. A. A. were unable to attend but useful comments on the agenda which was circulated prior to the holding of the Conference were received from the Southern India and Nilgiri Associations.

The A. A. of Bengal expressed the opinion that no benefit could arise from a Conference of Secretaries as proposed.

INTERNATIONAL TOURING In view of the multiplicity of facilities which have been placed at the disposal of motorists touring in Europe by national organisations through the medium of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, such as 'periods of free circulation, the elimination of the payment of Customs Duty in the various countries visited, the abolition of the necessity of registering one's car in each country and of taking out national driving licences, the exchange of touring information, itineraries, details of traffic regulations and restrictions, speed limits, etc., and the amount of standardisation of these and other matters connected with touring abroad which has resulted from the activities of a central organisation, the A.I.T., in recent years, it is considered that the formation of a similar organisation in the East, under the auspices of the A.I.T. to promote and encourage inter-regional touring by similar methods is most desirable. With this object in view, the Conference recommends the formation of the Eastern Touring Federation in order that members of Associations and Clubs in the East should have at their disposal similar facilities to those enjoyed by motorists in Europe.

It is suggested that the headquarters of the Federation should be situated in Colombo, at the offices of the A. A. of Ceylon, as being the most central and most accessible position. The Founder Members of the Federation will be the Burma, Ceylon, Northern India and Western India Automobile Associations, these forming the preliminary council.

Membership of the Federation will be, in the first instance, open to Automobile Associations and Clubs east of Suez who are members of the A.I.T. Such organisations in Burma, Ceylon, China, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Hong-kong, India, Iran (Persia), Iraq, Malaya and Siam will be invited to join.

CONSTITUTION: The Secretary of the A. A. of Ceylon will make arrangements to establish the Federation in Colombo and will submit a scheme containing proposed rules, activities, functions, etc., to the other founder members for approval.

WAGE DISPUTE IN BARODA MILL

Will Workers Resort To Direct Action?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 23. The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mills closed to-day as most of the labourers did not turn up

Not A Blade Of Green Grass In Bijapur Dist.

(Continued From Page 14)

areas may be supplied if sought for. Suitable fodder chopping machines should be made available in all the talukas to make the best and economic use of the available fodder. Facilities and concessions for easy transport of fodder and corn throughout the district should be given.

Land Revenue for the year should be suspended.

DECLARE FAMINE. Famine should be declared immediately.

Grazing fees if collected should be returned.

The execution of decrees should be postponed for one year.

Limitation for filling suits, etc., should be extended by one year.

Banks and other money lending agencies should be made to advance loans at easy rates of interest and the Registrar's concession scheme should be extended for one year more.

Takavi loans should be advanced at the borrowing rate of interest.

Interest on the principal amount should be allowed at 6 per cent from the date of their borrowings and future interest on the decretal amount at 3 per cent.

These are the reliefs among others which your Excellency will be kind and gracious enough to undertake on behalf of our district. As said above without your Excellency's help we are undone. It is humbly prayed that your Excellency will be good enough to move in the matter early.

SWELTERING HEAT IN TALUKAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 22. There is sweltering heat in the talukas and the plight of the peasantry is helpless because the Government are neither declaring famine nor opening Scarcity Test Works.

Thousands of Bhil peasants want employment but get none. Prompt relief measures are essential.

DONATIONS TO C. F. RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Central Flood Relief Committee, Ballia, states that the following sums amongst others have been received by the Committee upto 19th September:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Rs. 1,100; Babu Mohan Lal Saxena, convener, P.F.R. Committee, Lucknow, Rs. 100; All India Seva Samiti, Allahabad, Rs. 500; Editor, "Aj", Benares, Rs. 200; Anonymous donation, Rs. 25; Pt. Sahabji pati Upadhyaya, Benares, Rs. 48-1-7-1/2; Head Master, Victoria, H. S. Ghazipur, Rs. 52-2; Th. Shahji Nand Singh Ch. E. C. Ballia, Rs. 40; Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay, Rs. 150. Including sums less than Rs. 40, the total of donations acknowledged is Rs. 2,195-13-7 1/2.

HELP IN KIND. Besides the above amount received in cash we have also received the following from the Humanitarian League, Bombay:—408 dhotis (for women) and 425 dhotis (for men); worth Rs. 614-14-6; (2) B. Sita Ram Ch. M.B. one bag of gram; (3) B. Hazari Ram Halwai, one bag of gram; (4) Messrs. Debi Ram Narain Ram, one bag of gram and match-boxes; (5) B. Sagar Mal, one bag of gram; (6) Pt. Babban Pandu Sagar, two bags of sattu and kerosene oil; (7) B. Lalchand Ram (Ramayan gol ballia) two bags of sattu and 20 saris; (8) President, C. C. Benares, old clothes; and (9) Shri Kisan Ram, 1/2 bag of gram.

For work. It is understood there is difference of opinion between millowners and the workers regarding wages. Rumours are afloat in the City Labour Circles for probable strike to-morrow, in the New Baroda Mills. Major Mahajan workers are holding meetings of labourers and ventilating their grievances.

THIS GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

Agrawalla Not Hopeful Of Much Good Resulting Out Of Visit

ETAWAH, September 23.

In the course of an interview to the "United Press", regarding the visit to India, of the South African Parliamentary Delegation, Mr. Prem Narain Agrawalla, General Secretary of the local Indian Colonial Association, said that he was very glad that such a delegation had come to India.

Mr. Agrawalla, however, said that it would not tend to improve the outlook of the White Settlers in the Union of South Africa where, Indians were treated in almost insane manner and subjected to unnatural racial discriminatory measures. It was believed that the visit of the delegation would prove immensely useful in ameliorating the conditions of Indian Settlers in South Africa, but personally Mr. Agrawalla was not very hopeful of any such thing happening.

Mr. Agrawalla continuing said that the Delegation deserved the warm welcome given to them. The visitors might now change their ideas about India's cultural heritage and Indians as a whole because they might now believe that Indians were not all "coolies" as they would otherwise be led to believe.

Mr. Agrawalla concluding opined that similar delegations should be invited from other countries and Dominion countries which might bring India closer to those countries.—United Press.

PRESIDENT JAWAHAR'S TOUR IN VILLAGES

Move To Censure Congress Officials For Alleged Mismanagement

ETAWAH, September 23.

Injuries and inconvenience to Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, during his recent visit to Etawah and utter despair of a number of villagers to whose villages he could not pay a visit "owing to gross mismanagement and failure of the car," are believed to be the subject-matter of a resolution of no-confidence against five prominent members, including the President and Secretary of the District Congress Committee and also Chairman of the Reception Committee, formed for the express purpose of making necessary arrangements in connection with the President's tour, which will be discussed at a meeting of the Committee to be held on October 3, next.

Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the meanwhile, has written to the people of Chakwa and Jaswantnagar villages, which he could not visit, expressing his great regret and assuring them that he would visit their villages sometime afterwards.—United Press.

TOWN COMMITTEE OF DAUD SUSPENDED

SIALKOT, (By Mail).

In view of the fact that the Town Committee of Daud, in the Siwalkot District, has, in the opinion of the Local Government, persistently made default in the performance of duties imposed on it by the Punjab Small Towns Act, 1931, the Punjab Government (Ministry of local self-government) in exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 49 of the said Act, have declared that the existing Committee shall be suspended and all powers and duties of the Committee shall until further orders, be exercised and performed by the Tahsildar, Narowal, in the Siwalkot District.—United Press.

INDISCIPLINE AGAIN

Special Committee To Control Work In Dist. Boards

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

"There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Har Karan Nath Misra was not an official Congress candidate, and the member can in no way be guilty of defying the Congress mandate. There was certainly the recommendation of the District Congress Committee and although it may have been unnecessary and against the wishes of the Congress members of the District Board, yet the members who were returned on the Congress tickets should not have disregarded the recommendation. In our opinion members have evidently disregarded the recommendation of the District Congress.

In these words the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Lucknow District Congress to inquire into the behaviour of the Congress members at the election of the Chairman of the District Board summarises its findings.

The Committee holds that at least the three members defied the Congress mandate at the first election of the Chairman. The Committee leaves the question of disciplinary action to be taken to the authorities concerned.

As regards Triloki Singh and Sheo Ram Vaid the Committee recommends that a warning be issued to them for not acting according to the recommendation of the District Congress. For future the Committee suggests the appointment of a Committee, which will decide all matters pertaining to Congress programme and prestige. Decisions of this Committee are to be final and binding on all Congress members of the District Board.

CONGRESS AND STATES PEOPLE

Kamaladevi And Karnatak Leaders On Enrolment Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)

ARSIKERE, September 22.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Sjt. Hukkerikar and Smt. Kamaladevi arrived at Sakasapur from Mangalore on the 21st instant and addressed a crowded meeting, appealing public to join Congress in large numbers to strengthen the organisation, sending largest contingent delegates from the Mysore State. Enthusiastic response came from the audience, and over two hundred members were enrolled. The party then left for Hassan and addressed a public meeting on the 22nd instant. Smt. Kamaladevi said that the Congress fight was for the economic and political liberation of the Indian masses. That fight was common to all in India. Sjt. Hukkerikar explained the Congress programme and said that entry into Legislatures was not abandoning of the struggle. Dr. Hardikar said that the Congress was not the property of a few leaders, but an organisation of the masses. Great poverty existed among the masses, freedom alone could liberate them. Hence the need to strengthen the Congress by joining it in large numbers.

The party then proceeded to Arsikere. Before a distinguished gathering at Jharla Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister, Local Government, Bihār, performed the foundation-stone laying ceremony at Tetumari for a hospital and clinic for lepers.

The Narsanda Cricket team defeated the Uttarsanda Cricket team by 22 runs, in the first round of the 'Jayker Cup' match played between Uttarsanda and Narsanda on the Uttarsanda cricket ground on Sunday and Monday last.

PROSECUTOR AND JUDGE!

400 Frontier Peasants Convicted By Canal Department

RAWALPINDI, September 22.

About 400 peasants of Gummie Territory of North Western Frontier Province, were convicted under Section 71 of the Canals Act by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation Department, and sentenced to fines varying between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50. Some of them were also sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

It is stated that the peasants did not pay the water-rate as their lands were not duly irrigated by the Canal Department. Great sensation has been caused in the 'ilaga' over this question, particularly on account of the fact that the Irrigation Department acted both as the Prosecutor and the Judge.

A representation is being submitted to His Excellency the Governor of the Frontier Province, with a view to acquaint him with the whole situation.

His Excellency the Viceroy is also being informed of the grievances of the Agriculturists of this particular locality.—United Press.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BIHAR

Rs. 26,000 Advanced For Immediate Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 22.

Nearly Rs. 26,000 have been advanced till 21st instant to various centres for immediate flood relief, by the Bihar Central Relief Committee. The Patna District received Rs. 4,710 as its share. Gaya Rs. 1,450, Chapra Rs. 12,900 and Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,350. Shahabad, Bhagalpur and other districts have been also allotted different sums.

Donations are received by the Central Relief Committee for flood-relief from various parts of the country during August 8 and September 21.

Majority of donors are from Bombay.

Cheating Charge Against City Father?

LAHORE, (By Mail).

In response to the summons issued on a criminal complaint filed under section 420 I.P.C. (cheating) Lala Khayyala, Municipal Commissioner of Lahore, appeared to-day in the Court of Mr. D. A. Bryan, Assistant Commissioner. He was released on a bail of Rs. 500 and the hearing of the complaint which has been filed by one Tirlok Nath, was adjourned.—A.P.

Plea For Reorganisation Of Motion Picture Society

(Continued from page 14)

nema are the two principal media through which progress in the present conditions of the people can be achieved. I would suggest that under the new reforms, the provincial Governments should appoint Ministers for propaganda who would be able to appreciate the importance of these two industries, and with whose co-operation the people connected with these industries can make suitable films for education and public instruction. Similarly radio programmes could be drafted for the benefit of the people at large."

STOP THOSE NERVE PAINS NOW

Two tablets of Genasprin in water give safe and certain relief from headache, neuritis and neuralgia; also from malarial, dengue and rheumatic pains. Because Genasprin is pure it acts quickly and it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart. Nor can it ever become a habit.

GENASPRIN

Made by Genetec Ltd., Loughborough, England. THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.
Hindu: Bhadrav Sud 9, 1992
Muslim: Rajjahal-Murajab 7, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 19, 1366
High tide: 5-17 16-25
Low tide: 11-31 23-12
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 35m

Saturday, September 26.
S. Cathay with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH
Under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, a Harijan Bhajan Party will visit the temples already opened at the Harijan today (Thursday) being the day on which the famous Pooni Pact was signed.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7.0 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall (Sandhurst Road).

"PROJECTS IN EDUCATION"
Mr. Vyas, Principal, New Era School, Hughes Road will deliver a lecture in English on "Projects in Education" with special reference to the Primary School to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Fellowship School Hall at Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY:

PAUL ROBESON

IN
"EMPEROR JONES"

TO-MORROW:

FREDRIC MARCH

IN
"THE AFFAIRS OF
CELLINI"

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The King of Comedy—

CHARLIE
CHAPLIN

In his greatest laugh sensation

"CITY LIGHTS"

(Brand New Copy)

AN ECSTASY OF MIRTH!

Also "ST. LEGER" Race

Also All-Colour
SILLY SYMPHONY

"3 ORPHAN KITTENS"

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30

and 10 p.m.

MONTY BANKS

IN

THE YEAR'S COMEDY

SCREAM

SO, YOU

WON'T TALK

SAT. NEXT

BURSTING WITH EXCITEMENT!

First Great Drama of

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

A Warner Bros. Hit with ROSS ALEXANDER

PATRICIA ELLIS & LYLE TALBOT

BOOK EARLY PHONE 21200

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Sleepless Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Emperor Jones" at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Lights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"So You Won't Talk" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"13 Hours by Air" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wagon-Wagon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha" Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5-8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.

WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP OF SERVICE

To meet the members of Women's Fellowship of Service, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Vice-President, National Council of Women in India will give an "At Home" to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at "Premodjan", Love Lane, By-culla. Among the speakers will be: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Hirdo Nath Kunzru and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer "Clan Macfarlane" arrived London 21st afternoon.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President" Vaf Buren V-41 left Singapore on the 22nd instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo and sail again on the 2nd proximo with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

SHITTA SANSAD

A meeting of the members of the "Shittha Sansad" will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the "Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal" to congratulate Messrs. Manheram H. Mehta and J. N. Varma, the Hon. Secretaries of the Sansad, on their respective appointments as the Chief Translators of the Bombay High Court and the Dewan of Junawada State. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

AMBARNATH MATCH STRIKE

Under the auspices of the various public organisations including the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades' Union Federation of India, Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee, Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society, Congress Socialist Party and Women's Fellowship of Service, Bhagini Samaj, All-India Students' Federation, National Students' League and others, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Bhayavatek Lodge Hall, near French Bridge, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. to protest against the suppression of civil liberties of the Ambarnath Match Factory workers and to organise relief for the starving families of the workers. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

THE BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

The inaugural meeting of the Bombay Field-Club will be held on Friday, 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the University School of Economics and Sociology, when the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay will preside. The following gentlemen will address the meeting on the subjects mentioned against their names:—

(1) Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate: Old Architecture of Gujarat.

(2) Prof. Bhatiya, P.R.B.A., Hindu and Mahomedan Architecture round Bombay of the School of Architecture.

(3) Mr. Braz Fernandes: Historical Research, Secretary of the Bombay Historical Society.

(4) Mr. R. G. Gyani, M.A., M.R.A.S. of the Prince of Wales Museum: Archaeological Exploration round the City of Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenco, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. "Kenya" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th September 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th September 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th September 1936 for despatch by the above steamer.

Registered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Johanne Wit" via Madras, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 26th instant and unregistered upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 27th instant.

HONORARY SURGEON FOR MARATHA HOSPITAL

Standing Committee Agrees To Appoint Dr. C. S. Patel

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday sanction was accorded to the recommendation of the Medical Relief Committee for the creation of a post of an Honorary Surgeon at the Maratha Hospital on an honorarium of Rs. 100 per month on the lines of the Honorary Surgeons at the K.E.M. Hospital, it being understood that the Honorary Surgeon appointed to the post would also undertake surgical work required at the Turner Sanatorium and the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital. It would be recalled that on the 24th July last the Municipal Commissioner wrote to the Standing Committee stating that with the advance of medical science, surgical treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis has come to be regarded as an up-to-date method and has also been practised on a large scale in European countries with satisfactory results. Dr. C. S. Patel, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., who has had special training in thoracic surgery, has been giving this treatment in an honorary capacity to the patients in the Maratha Hospital since 1933 and he has up to now performed 71 operations with satisfactory results. He has also been rendering similar service in the Arthur Road Hospital whenever necessary. He was of opinion that it would be desirable to extend this system of treatment to all suitable cases, but this would not be possible unless Dr. Patel's services are available whenever called upon. He therefore proposed that a post of an Honorary Surgeon should be attached to the Maratha Hospital on an honorarium of Rs. 100 per month on the lines of the Honorary Surgeons at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

This letter was forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee who recommended creation of the post as desired by the Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Reduction Of Pilotage Charges

The Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust writes:—

Before proceeding with the business on the Agenda of the Board Meeting held on Tuesday, Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas referred to the fact that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce celebrated the centenary of its establishment and he moved that the Trustees' cordial congratulations be conveyed to the President and Members of the Chamber on their completion of 100 years of very useful work in the sphere of trade and commerce of Bombay, and that the Trustees record with pleasure the valuable services of the Chamber's representatives on the Board since the constitution of the Trust in 1873. Mr. Halsall expressed on behalf of the members of the Chamber sincere gratitude and appreciation for the resolution which was passed with acclamation.

PILOTAGE ACCOUNT.

The Trustees reviewed the position of the Pilotage Account and Vessel Replacement Fund. All surplus revenue from pilotage is credited to the latter Fund, and in view of the steady maintenance of revenue and the fact that the amount at credit of the Fund is adequate to meet the cost of replacing the entire flotilla, it was decided, subject to the necessary sanction of Government, to reduce Pilotage Fees from 1st October 1936 by the grant of a rebate of 10 per cent. Their relief thereby afforded to Shipping will be about Rs. 50,000 a year. An increase in the cadre of running pilots from 15 to 16 was also sanctioned.

Subject to Government sanction, amendments of the Docks Scale of Rates were approved reducing the rate of wharfage on unpressed cotton waste and the rent on empty drums or casks stored in the Duty Paid and Bonded Warehouses, except the Bottling Warehouse.

RESIDENCE FOR RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR.

99-year leases of a site on Cum-balla Hill admeasuring 4,805 sq. yards was granted to the Reserve Bank of India Ltd. for the erection of a residence for the Governor of the Bank, and of a front site on Colaba Causeway measuring 2,465 sq. yards to Mr. J. L. Mulvaney, Architect, on behalf of clients for a hotel and shops. Renewals for 50 and 30 years respectively were granted at revised rates in respect of leasehold. Rent Rolls Nos. 391 (355 sq. yards) and 371 (444 sq. yards) on the Mody Bay Estate, the former in supersession of a 10-year renewal granted last month.

VOTERS' APATHY IN 'C' WARD BYE-ELECTION

Congress Candidate Wins And Opponent Forfeits Deposit

Although there are 34,000 voters in C Ward on the Municipal Roll, not even 2,000 went to the polling booth on Tuesday as is shown by the result of the bye-election which was declared this afternoon.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar having received less than one-eighth of the total votes forfeits his deposit of Rs. 250.

The actual result of the poll is as follows:

Mr. G. S. Desai . . . 1,734

Mr. S. D. Navalkar . . . 189

The successful candidate, though not officially a Congress candidate, was accorded the support of the Provincial Congress Committee and is a tried Congressman.

'C' WARD BYE-ELECTION

Mr. Shamdasani's Objection Regarding Poll

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has sent the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

Pursuant to Section 28(k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1883 I hereby give you in writing my objections to or regarding the poll taken for the said bye-election on Tuesday the 22nd day of September 1936. These objections are as follows:—

1. That it is not competent to the Municipal Commissioner to make any objections to or regarding the poll taken for the said bye-election on Tuesday the 22nd day of September 1936. These objections are as follows:—

2. That the instructions of the Municipal Commissioner as aforesaid have no foundation in law.

3. That the Municipal Commissioner has exercised a jurisdiction as aforesaid, not vested in him.

4. That the taking of the Poll was illegal and invalid.

5. That the Polling Superintendent acted illegally in conducting the Poll on the footing of the instructions of the Municipal Commissioner as aforesaid.

6. That the poll was conducted in a manner contrary to law.

7. That the votes taken at the Poll are all invalid in respect of which evidence will be adduced at the time that may be fixed in that behalf.

I am engaged in an important appeal, being No. 20 of 1936 in the High Court which is on the daily board of the Appeal Court for today. The same is expected to be reached at any moment and its hearing will not be concluded before Friday next. Besides this appeal, there is yet another appeal, being No. 35 of 1936, which is on the Warned List and is expected to be on the Daily Board of the Appeal Court for Monday the 28th instant. The same when reached will take about 2 days.

In the circumstances aforesaid, I shall thank you if you will give me an appointment to hear my objections as aforesaid and take evidence in that behalf at any convenient time on your Saturday when the High Court is not sitting and when I have no other Court to attend.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Reception To New Dewan Of Travancore

A reception to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the New Dewan of Travancore, will be given at the Astika Samaj Matunga, on Sunday, 28th instant at 8 p.m. under the joint auspices of 18 South Indian organisations in the City and Suburbs.

After the reception, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will be entertained at a dinner to be given by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran at his residence.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The clashing of bells, solemn singing and prayers are the features in the lives of every Hindu family in the suburbs.

These solemn celebrations are offered to the Goddess Gouri and the God Ganapati.

I visited the house of a wealthy Hindu where a life-size image of the Ganapati and Gouri were placed for devotion.

This ceremony which is known as the Gouri Pooja was performed most solemnly, this image was surrounded by choicest flowers which I was told were collected by all married women. This ceremony was gone through by a family priest, and at its conclusion, tiny lights were arranged in a plate and waved before the goddess as "Arati". A plate full of fruits of every available kind, coconuts and plantains was offered as *bhog*. There was a blessing ceremony of "mangala sutra" cords or auspicious threads of silk which I was given to understand were only to be received by women whose husbands are alive. This blessing of the cord was a very interesting ceremony and involved sixteen repetitions sixteen times of the "mantra", and at each repetition a flower was knotted into the thread, this I am told was done to denote the auspiciousness of the occasion. This thread was then worn round the neck, and then prostrations before this goddess followed.

This ceremony, I am told, is concluded ten days after the image are placed

WALKOUT IN MEETING OF B. H. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

(From A Correspondent)

The fifteenth adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd. was held in its registered office with Mr. K. V. Wagh, the Chairman of the Managing Committee in the Chair.

The President, referred to the signal services rendered by their late president, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, whose death, the president remarked, has removed a very valuable asset of this Society. A condolence resolution was adopted. A sum of Rs. 25 was also sanctioned for payment to the Deodhar Memorial Fund.

A WALKOUT

When the Committee's Report and audited Balance Sheet for year ending 30th June, 1936, was proposed for adoption Dr. J. V. Vora wanted to negative this proposal and to refer the Balance Sheet to the Managing Committee. The suggestion of Dr. Vora was, therefore, referred to the House which rejected the proposal by an overwhelming majority, and finding his proposition lost, Dr. Vora followed by Mr. D. M. Parulkar walked out of the meeting under protest. The report and balance sheet were then placed before the House which adopted the same.

Mr. J. K. Parulkar was unanimously elected as President and Mr. K. N. Prabhawalkar was elected as Hon. Auditor of the Society for the ensuing years 1936-37.

Messrs. K. S. Kshirsagar, and D. A. Kamat were elected members on the Committee in place of those retiring by rotation.

GANDHI JAYANTI

From the Secretary, A. I. S. A. (Bombay Branch).

Whenever you make any purchase you establish a link with the producer of that article and indirectly help him sustain himself.

Ask yourself only one question whenever you have to buy any requirement of cloth "whose interest am I serving?"

Whom will you prefer to serve?—rich mill-owner or a poor ill-fed spinner?

Buy a khadi Hundi and serve the cause.

BUY KHADI HUNDI AND HELP POOR

The Secretary of the A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, writes:—

Bombay is a great industrial centre. Businessmen in Bombay are noted for their enterprising spirit and shrewd business acumen.

But with all his sagacity and calculations a business deal may end in profit or loss.

A purchase of Khadi Hundi, however, does not admit of any loss. It means the return of full value for the money invested. It also carries with it the satisfaction of having done each bit to the poor spinner.

India is a vast country. She lives in seven lacs of her villages.

Her teeming millions have for the greater part of the year no work to do, no food to eat and no clothes to wear.

They cannot all come to the cities and knock at your door for help. They ask for no charity. They want no money.

They only ask for a little work and your sympathy.

We bring their products to you. Will you disappoint them?

Let their products through a Khadi Hundi.

the City and Suburbs.

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IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

From Our Staff Correspondents

The Sheriff's Dinner

More appears to be wrong with the arrangements in regard to the dinner given by the Sheriff to the South African Parliamentary Delegation than was at first supposed. The Mayor of Bombay was slighted. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was given a place at the table hardly consistent with the dignity and reputation she commands throughout the length and breadth of this land as well as in foreign lands. It is unfortunate that those in charge of the arrangements regarding the dinner were so ignorant about the relative importance of people and the position they hold. But worse than this was the discourtesy shown to the Press in Bombay, by omitting to invite its reporters. Obviously, again, the Sheriff does not know what constitutes a proper invitation to the Press which is expected to give an account of the proceedings of such a function. Those in charge of the arrangements thought, perhaps, that if the editors were invited to the functions, they would take with them the reporters also automatically for reporting the proceedings at these functions!

And Reporters

Unhappily, the Sheriff is not alone in holding this view, which is shared by many out of sheer ignorance. It is not the function of the editor to report any proceedings. It is time persons concerned understood their obligation in the matter of inviting separately the reporters to such dinners or functions. If the reporters do not attend such functions, they will not be sorry. For after the day's work, every newspaperman is anxious to go home and have some rest and none would be very keen on attending such functions. Only as a part of his duty the reporter goes to such functions. He is not much concerned with the "dining and wining" that may go on at such parties, for his superiors are already waiting for the copy of the report, in the office. And for this, the minimum he expects is a decent invitation. At certain functions, such an invitation to the Press is considered not only important but essential and those in charge of the arrangements have come into trouble for omitting this courtesy to the Press. But at the Sheriff's dinner party, no such formalities were observed. One could very well sympathise with those who were very anxious to have full report of the speeches published in newspapers.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS		
Trainings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—	Arr	Dep
Trains	H.M	H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chabok	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	13 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL		
Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—	Arr	Dep
Trains	H.M	H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

THE DICTATE OF REASON

Speaking in the Council of State on Mr. Hossain Imam's resolution about the League of Nations, Mr. Spence pleaded on behalf of Government for setting aside emotion and reaching a decision according to the dictates of reason. An unbiased consideration of the plight and record of the League of Nations and India's peculiar, in fact, anomalous position in that body compels the conclusion that it is reason which dictates the withdrawal of India from the League. There will be absolutely no exaggeration in saying that the League of Nations has failed in every major issue which it has been called upon to face and that its history is characterised by a record of consistent betrayal not of duty only but of its very 'raison d'être'. Instead of preventing war it has brought it nearer, instead of protecting weak members it has deceived and then betrayed them to unjust aggression of the strong. Even at this very moment Geneva is busy with the same contemptible process. Even in the matter of Mandates the same attitude of betrayal has been evident ever since the system was invented. There is not one single instance in the history of the administration of Mandates by the Big Powers in which the League of Nations has risen to the heights of its moral obligations to the inhabitants. In some cases it has submitted meekly to Mandatories, in the rest it has submitted meekly to being entirely ignored by them. The honest fact is that the record of the League is one of dismal, unrelieved failure.

Dubious Luxury

We do not deny the theoretical value of the League idea. We are prepared to admit that, if rescued from the clutches of Big Powers and if reformed on the basis of principles of International Democracy, the League will prove itself a highly valuable institution. But even if that consummation were achieved within a reasonable period of time, the problem of India's membership would remain as anomalous as it is to-day. In fact it would get even more aggravated. Incidentally, this problem which is vital and fundamental is ignored by Government, and some of our fellow-countrymen with a deliberateness which is natural in the one case and surprising in the other. For, what is the actual, not emotional, position? Under the constitution of the League, India is theoretically a member. Under the so-called Indian 'constitution,' it is not India which is a member of the League but the Government of India which is neither the representative of, nor responsive to, the people of India. In actual practice allowed, we dare say, by the Indian 'constitution,' India at Geneva means no more than a supplementary to Britain. All that 'India' does in the Palais des Nations is to echo and support Britain. This has been admitted openly, if in different language, by the Government of India. And yet we are invited, in the name of reason, to be thankful for the costly and dubious luxury of adding India's slavery among the free nations of the world.

India's Case

Mr. Spence being the representative of a country which is both free and Imperialist and whose interest it is to preserve the membership of India in the League cannot feel the humiliation—not born of mere superficial 'emotion' but of something deeper and nobler and dictated by reason itself—but we are surprised that Sir Phiroze Sethna and his friends failed to feel the insult to their national self-respect. We are, however, thankful to Mr. Spence for his argument that once India withdrew, it would be difficult to seek re-entry "unless and until India attained fully self-governing status." In fact this exactly is India's case for withdrawal and also the justification of that case. The resolution of Mr. Hossain Imam was, of course, not expected to be passed by the Council of State, but we wish some member carried it through the Assembly. It will have little effect on the Government of India, but India owes to Geneva to declare publicly and formally what she feels.

"State Of Scarcity"

After much cogitation the Government of Bombay have been pleased to declare a "state of scarcity" in the Ahmednagar District. The Revenue Member made a statement in the Legislative Council on Tuesday in which he detailed the various measures which the Government have taken to alleviate distress in that district. It appears that Government have sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 1,59,775 and in addition they have under consideration a further allotment of takavi to the extent of one lakh. The entire position will be reviewed at the end of October next, when Government say they will grant further relief if and as necessary.

While one must be thankful for these small mercies, it is evident that the steps proposed to be taken by Government will hardly touch the fringe of the problem. Government's action appears to us not only to be belated but niggardly. We must also confess

our inability to appreciate the fine distinction between "famine" and "a state of scarcity." Such hair-splitting between Tweedledum and Tweedledee is not going to mislead anybody. The 'state of scarcity' in Ahmednagar District is acute enough for a long time now, and Government would have been well-advised to make a generous gesture instead of tinkering with the problem—it is a problem of life and death for the poor villagers,—in this fashion. Again the conditions in other districts are also becoming more and more critical. What do the Government propose to do to extend relief to the agriculturists in Gujarat, Bijapur, Sholapur and other places? Do they intend to wait and see, and merely mark time till the end of October? We would once again urge upon Government to realise the magnitude and urgency of the situation. Meanwhile non-official agencies will have to do their utmost in extending relief wherever necessary.

Palestine Day

Indians cannot but sympathise deeply and intimately with the Arabs of Palestine. Their tragedy is similar to that of India. Both are victims of British Imperialism and the problem of the freedom of the one is the problem of the freedom of the other. It is, therefore, doubly incumbent on India to express her sympathy and solidarity with Palestine. And we are glad that the Congress President has called upon the Nation to do so on September 27. The Arabs' struggle is fundamentally just and they have been

suffering disappointment after disappointment for a long time. India, as we say, must proclaim her solidarity with the essential justice of the Arab cause. This is all the more necessary because of the Governor-General's attitude towards the desire of India's representatives to discuss the situation in the Assembly. Let it be remembered that the question is not communal because, as the President says, "we are comrades in the same larger cause, the cause of freedom and anti-imperialism."

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS
Gleanings From The World Press
(By Our London Correspondent).

It is reported that Mr. Christopher Hollis, until recently history master at Stonyhurst College, has received a novel appointment from the Government of the United States.

He has been given a contract for three years and a free hand. His sole task is to study the problems of the new economics. The salary is £2,000 a year, and the only condition is that he must spend six months in every year in the United States and six months in Britain. There is a romantic story behind this appointment.

Mr. Hollis, who is the author of excellent biographies of Sir Thomas More and Erasmus, wrote a book called "The Breakdown of Money." The book attracted little attention in England but it came into the hands of one of Mr. Roosevelt's "Brain-Trusters," who passed it on to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt read the book. He was so impressed that he exclaimed: "This is the man we want." Ten years ago Mr. Hollis was a member of the Oxford debating team which toured the United States. Two of his team-mates were Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Douglas Woodruff. His home is at Mells, in Somerset, where he has Mr. Reginald McKenna for a neighbour. He is now engaged on a financial study of English history. It will be called "The Two Nations"—after Disraeli's division of England into a nation of the rich and a nation of the poor.

Spanish Atrocity Stories

Newspaper printers and composers in London are seriously perturbed about the Spanish atrocity stories appearing in certain sections of the British press. They have decided to take unusual action in the matter.

A letter had been sent to all 'fathers of chapels' in the printing trade, calling upon them to attend a meeting in London. The chief business of the meeting was to elect a deputation to wait upon the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation—the employers' organisation—and upon the General Council of the T.U.C. to put forward what is at present guardedly described as 'a certain point of view concerning the printing of atrocity stories.'

Actually, of course, the printers are highly indignant at the editorial policy of the Rothermere press and some other papers, which is dictating the publication of these 'Red atrocity' stories, many of which have little foundation in fact or else are so distorted as to give an entirely false impression of what is really happening in Spain.

Autumn Book Season

By now the autumn publishing season has begun in England. Autumn lists arrive through the post at newspaper offices, bookshops, private addresses saying what books are proposed before Christmas.

Preparation behind the scenes has been going on for months. Some autumn lists are considered as early as March or April. In publishing you have got to look ahead. It takes three months as a rule to get out a book after the manuscript has been accepted. The process of acceptance is that a manuscript, if it shows any merit, is scrutinised by at least three readers paid by the publisher. If they are enthusiastic a board meeting considers the work and makes an offer. About one novel in 90 submitted is taken.

After the book has been set up in type, after the proofs have been passed and corrected, made, there is the machining and binding. Then it is subscribed for: travellers with proofs offer it to the booksellers and try to persuade them to stock it. Advertising accompanies the publication, with snippets from kind reviews, the aim being to make people ask for the book at circulating libraries as soon after publication as possible; this makes libraries buy more copies. If the demand is slow, the first borrowed copies will be returned in time for later borrowers.

On a first novel an author might get royalties: 10 per cent. on the first 2,000 copies sold, 12 1/2 per cent. thereafter. Usually about 30 per cent. of first novels are successful, about 20 per cent. pay their way, the rest are losses. The author takes perhaps a year to write the book, it is read in three hours, and in most cases forgotten within six weeks. Yet there is a great craze to be authors. People get 'book struck' nearly as much as stage struck. Prosperous novelist-to-day include J. B. Priestly, Charles Morgan, (Continued on page 8)

Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

On What Terms It Should Be Renewed?

By
M. P. GANDHI

There has been considerable satisfaction in the minds of the commercial community and the public about the method adopted by the Government of India in consulting non-officials representing various interests concerned as to the best manner in which the present Indo-Japanese Convention and Protocol, which expires in March 1937, may be modified or renewed.

Need For Precaution

Under the present Convention, Japan is allowed to send a fixed number of yards of piecegoods, in return for the purchase of a fixed number of cotton bales and, in essence, the principle is sound. If established on a proper basis, it could also operate in a manner which would ensure markets against disintegration as a consequence of depreciation of currency or other factors. It can also effectively safeguard the interests of the cultivators of cotton, as the commodity is assured to some extent of an export market in Japan. The result of the experience gained during the last two years, shows, however, that the Government of India should take certain precautions while renewing the agreement and should modify the terms of the agreement suitably. For instance, it is patent that there has been considerable evasion by Japan of the terms of the agreement in regard to the importation of piecegoods due to the fact that no stipulation was made in regard to the square yardage of the imports of piecegoods. (The present practice is to measure imports of piecegoods in terms of linear yardage). A very clever advantage could be taken of this

loop-hole by the Japanese manufacturers and exporters who are at present shipping the standard widths of 25" to 28", to double their quota allowance by shipping goods measuring, say, 52" in width with two selvages in the centre, separated by a small space which would permit of the cloth being divided readily into 2 pieces after importation into India. This contingency could be met by laying down that the term yard in the quota would mean a square yard, which was what was expected by the Japanese delegation themselves when the agreement was concluded in 1934, but which was somewhat not specifically stipulated, perhaps through oversight. If this were done now, there would be little possibility of exports of 'splits' of double width in order to evade the quota.

Japanese Ingenuity

Recently an outstanding and wonderful example of Japanese ingenuity was brought to light when in Singapore they exported Japanese shirts having tails 2 yards long, and thus evading the quota regulations! With these instances, within our knowledge, it should be possible for Indian ingenuity to provide against such clever practices of the exporters. In the years to come, I must state, in fairness to the Japanese Consulate here, that they have done their best to take suitable action against such malpractices whenever their attention has been drawn to the same, e.g., when 2 years ago some Japanese undershirts were imported with stamps which would lead to the belief of

their having been manufactured in India.

Increase In Imports Of Fents

A remedy is also needed in respect of the alarming increase in imports of fents. This could be found in an increase in the duty on fents, to the level of the duty on piecegoods or in laying down a maximum limit to its imports to, say 2 1/2 per cent. of the total permissible importation of piecegoods. The new Agreement should also include artificial silk piecegoods as also silk manufactures which are serious competitors with handloom-cloth, due to their attractive appearance and cheapness. The term artificial silk should be made to embrace synthetic imports as Fibro or artificial staple fibre. Smuggling of piecegoods through Indian States, Afghanistan, Nepal, etc., should be eliminated by greater vigilance. Recently due to the lowering of the import duty on piecegoods from the United Kingdom there is likely to be an increase in the imports therefrom. This being so, it is necessary for the Government of India to curtail importation of piecegoods from Japan, for if this is not done, the only consequence will be a reduction in the output of piecegoods manufactured in the country, by the mills and the handlooms, which will be very undesirable. Small industries like potteries, hosiery, glassware, soap, have met with very severe competition from Japan and adequate measures should be taken to safeguard the position of the small industries in which a considerable investment of Indian capital has been made and which gives employment to a large number of the people. The number (Continued On Page 10).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ABYSSINIA'S RIGHT

The League of Nations' Credentials Committee has shown surprising sense of decency in not deciding to exclude the Abyssinian delegation from the League Assembly. The Committee could not, of course, summon enough courage to do the right thing and accept Abyssinia's claim which is no question. It has, therefore, adopted the plausible course of referring the question to the Hague Court. We have little hope of justice being done to Abyssinia because the Court is no more thoroughly judicial than the League of Nations is international. But we doubt if the Hague Court will at all be called upon to embarrass itself. For, a new constitutional difficulty has arisen. It is the Assembly that should send the matter to the Hague Court. And the Assembly is subject to the rule of unanimity which will not be achieved because of Austro-Hungarian opposition. Meanwhile Italy has not only decided to stay away from Geneva but she has also threatened to boycott the new Western Security Pact in case her demand for the immediate and final exclusion of Abyssinia is not granted. This is bound to influence the brave champions of international morality assembled at Geneva. They dare not defy the bully. What is happening at Geneva including advance suggestions about tangles and difficulties means that they are preparing the ground for the final betrayal of Abyssinia.

BRAZIL AND INDIA

To most of us, Brazil is little more than a geographical entity, and our readers, therefore, will read with much interest the special article by Mlle. Mathilde Camacho which was published in the "Chronicle" yesterday. Mlle. Camacho, who had travelled all the way to attend the P. E. N. Congress at Buenos Aires, has many interesting things to say about Brazil which is perhaps the most picturesque country in South America. It appears that though the population of Brazil is very mixed, colour prejudice as such is conspicuous by its absence. Very great interest is taken in India by the Brazilian youths, though their knowledge about this country extends only to two names, Gandhi and Tagore. Mahatma Gandhi is his head flashed upon the screen than the audience break into vigorous clapping and shout their greeting. The Brazilian newspapermen evinced special interest

in India's delegate to the P. E. N. Congress, Madam Sophia Wadia, and asked her innumerable questions about this country. It is to be hoped that opportunities will be soon forthcoming of establishing a more intimate cultural contact between Brazil and India.

JHABUA PRISONERS

The statement issued by Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, regarding the hunger-strike of certain political prisoners in Jhabua State reveals an attitude on the part of the State administration which is most reprehensible. These three respectable citizens, who are being tried for political offences, have resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment and judicial irregularities, which, in themselves, called for a prompt enquiry. But the State authorities have made the situation worse by refusing permission for interviews to the prisoners' relations and friends who wanted to see if a conciliation could not be arrived at to end the present impasse. This is sheer injustice and a violation of all rules of law and equity. It is, moreover, a commentary on the role of the "Paramount Power" in State affairs that these interviews were refused at the instance of the British Political Agent. On him the responsibility will rest if the hunger-strike has an untoward sequel.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND PALESTINE

In reply to the Governor-General's ban on his adjournment motion on the Palestine question, Mr. Asaf Ali has made out a case that is unanswerable. He has clearly shown how, even under the present anomalous constitutional position, India has a definite right to discuss the situation in Palestine and to communicate her considered opinion to the League of Nations of which she is one of the original members and which, being the creator of the mandatory system, is the final authority in this matter. Mr. Asaf Ali's resolution it will be recalled, recommended to the Governor-General

"to convey to the British Government and other members of the League of Nations the considered opinion of this House that inasmuch as the Palestine Mandate has completely failed, it should be terminated as soon as possible to allow the indigenous population of Palestine to manage their own affairs with-

out any interference by outsiders."

That the Governor-General should have refused to entertain this resolution and forbidden a discussion on it in the Assembly is significant only in so far as it confirms our estimate of his dangerously wide powers. Mr. Asaf Ali's statement shows how these powers may be used to deprive Indians even of the little opportunity of discussion that is allowed under the present Constitution. It also indicates how safeguards and special powers in the new Constitution will be used.

A FRANCHISE ANOMALY

Mr. K. F. Nariman has done well in drawing public attention to "the anomaly and inequity" which has been created by the bill amending the Bombay Municipal Act, which was recently passed by the Legislative Council. As a result of this, though the rental franchise for the Bombay Corporation has been reduced from rupees ten to rupees five, the franchise as a whole is yet not only narrower than that for the provincial assemblies, but even than that for the District Local Boards which has now been brought on a par with the former. This is extremely unfair to a large number of women and Harijan citizens, who though they may enjoy the right to vote in the provincial Assembly elections, are denied the franchise for the Municipal Corporation! This is an amazing reversal of the procedure normally obtaining everywhere. We are glad to note that the women in this city have already called a public meeting to protest against this invidious discrimination. We have no doubt that they will receive the support of all responsible citizens in their efforts to secure the removal of a grave injustice.

Indian Music

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir—I am closely following the discussion, going on in the "Times of India" since some time past regarding the comparative merits of Indian and European music. I have had the pleasure to read the views of both the Western and Eastern exponents of this art. Particularly I read the comments of Mr. J.M.D. D'Souza, and I take this opportunity, through the hospitality of your columns to express a sense of wonder at the authoritative manner in which he (Continued on page 8)



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Lord Hailey in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," points out that the constitution contains adequate provisions whereby the British Government can regulate Indian finance if any danger of this is happening; hence, he hopes that those choosing an I.C.S. career will have as little cause to regret it as he had.—Reuter.

"The new Viceroy has been a good deal of a political enigma," writes the "Manchester Guardian." He has. But, fundamentally the enigma is very easy to solve.

Apocryphal of the proposal in the Bombay Council to extend adult franchise to local bodies, the Poona correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary thankfully records that "Government were saved from a defeat and the Presidency from a revolutionary move."

So you know now that revolution means conceding their rights to the common people.

Muslims, reports the same correspondent, supported the Minister.

Naturally Muslim "leaders"—they also call themselves "representatives" of the poor Musalmans—want separate electorates for themselves but no right of voting for their people.

By the way aren't many of the Muslim M.L.C.s, including the Minister himself, members of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board? They are.

But the next question that occurs to us is difficult for us to answer: Does the Muslim League stand for adult suffrage?

Doctor Moonje has, in a statement, expressed "extreme surprise" at Mr. Aney's resigning the Presidency of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

We congratulate Mr. Aney again.

SPAIN CHARGES PORTUGAL

Note of Protest To Powers Alleging Persistent Breaches of Neutrality

Spain had better be careful, lest the Powers declared Portugal as the aggressor and outlawed her.

Speaking on Mr. Hossain Imam's resolution advocating India's withdrawal from the League, Mr. Spence declared that "Government were strongly opposed" to it.

Which is a happy reflection of the strength with which they regard themselves as a subordinate branch of Whitehall.

The test of statesmanship, declared Mr. Spence, lay in setting aside emotion and reaching a decision in accordance with the dictates of reason.

Reason dictates:— (1) that the League is an instrument of a few Big Powers' policy

(2) that it cannot protect the weak against the strong or justice against force, and

(3) that "India" is a member of the League only to double the voting strength of Britain—nothing more and nothing.

"Why" asked Mr. Spence "withdraw from the League, into which it would be difficult to seek re-entry later, unless and until India attained fully self-governing status?"

Because membership is 'worse than' meaningless "unless and until India attained fully self-governing status."

"If now India withdrew from the League," concluded Mr. Spence, eloquently, "the world would say that India had repudiated the ideals of peace"

Evidently Mr. Spence does not believe "in setting aside emotion and reaching a decision in accordance with the dictates of reason" himself!

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who was involved in an incident the other day is the distinguished humorist of the Assembly.

(2) Sir Phiroze Sethna has been invited by the League of Nations to help it out of the dilemma consequent on Abyssinia's insistence to occupy her seat and Italy's decision to deprive the League of her patronage.

Wider Franchise For Local Boards BILL PASSED INTO LAW

Bombay Council Discusses Measure To Control Opium Smoking

POONA, September 23. The Bombay Legislative Council to-day passed the third reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act widening the franchise for Local Bodies. **NON-BRAHMIN OPPOSITION**

The Bill was opposed by Non-Brahmins on the ground that widening of franchise would increase the advanced community voters and militate against scheduled classes.

After discussing the House passed the Bill. **OPIUM SMOKING**

The House next took up the second reading of the Bill to control Opium Smoking in Bombay City and discussion had not finished when the Council adjourned.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 23. When the Bombay Council resumed sitting to-day, Mr. Husein Ali Rahimtulla, presiding, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government, moved the third reading of the Bill widening the Taluk and District Local Board franchise.

Rao Bahadur Navale, Dewan Bahadur Dongar Singh, Messrs. Patil and Gangoli opposed the motion. Mr. Gangoli said that the Minister's amendment passed yesterday had left the Bill imperfect and had violated the principle accepted at the first reading.

Mr. Pestonsha Vakil and Mr. Bakhale supported the motion. Mr. Bakhale stated that, although ever since he had been in the Council he had been trying for adult franchise. Still he favoured the Bill as it was an improvement on the present state of Local Board franchise.

Mr. Karbhari opposed the motion.

Rao Bahadur Bole, opposing the motion, stated that the Government amendment had taken the Bill some steps back.

Rao Bahadur Chitale leader of the Opposition supported the Bill. He said that he had worked in various capacities in Local Board affairs for the last 25 years and he was convinced that the Bill deserved support.

Mr. Chitale then made a remark at Mr. Karbhari and the latter protested.

There ensued sharp exchanges between the Leader and the Secretary of the Opposition Party and both seemed unwilling to yield.

The timely intervention of the President, however, saved the situation.

Messrs. Bhallal Patel, Shakh, Abdul Aziz, Gokhale and Vyan-

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF IRRIGATION ENGINEERS

One-Seventh Of Land Under Crops Watered By Govt. Works

A statistical review published to-day shows that among all the wonders of India its irrigation system must rank foremost from all points of view—engineering, economic, agricultural, and national building.

This statistical review is that of Irrigation in India for 1934-35, issued by the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India, which summarises very briefly the returns and progress throughout the provinces.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT
The amazing achievements of irrigation engineers in India can be vividly summed up as follows:—

The area irrigated by Government works alone totalled 29,383,000 acres, nearly a seventh of the whole area under crops in British India. This is even more remarkable when it is remembered that crops on irrigation land are better and more nutritious than those relying upon natural water supplies.

The total capital outlay, direct or indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, is Rs. 15,089 lakhs.

With a gross revenue for the year of Rs. 1,234 lakhs and working expenses of Rs. 492 lakhs, the net return on capital comes to the satisfactory figure of 4.9 per cent. (though the Sukkur Barrage yielded no revenue this year and the Cauvery Mettur System only Rs. 538,000).

In addition, India may be said to have benefited generally to

the extent of Rs. 9,111 lakhs, being the estimated value of crops from areas receiving State irrigation.

There are many more than 300 irrigation schemes in operation in British India alone.

And of these 300 works at least 70 are of a major description. This, of course, does not take into account the numerous petty irrigation works, for Madras Presidency alone over 35,000 of these serving about 3,000,000 acres of land.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS
During the last fifty years the number of acres under irrigation in British India has been increased from 10,500,000 to over 30,000,000 and this latter figure may well reach 50,000,000 when allowance is made for the natural expansion of existing schemes.

HIGHEST RETURN
As in previous years the Punjab Province showed the highest return on capital, namely, 14.4 per cent., while others were North West Frontier Province 8 per cent., Madras 7.6 per cent., Burma 5 per cent., and the United Provinces 4.7 per cent.

HUGE PROJECT
By the time the whole scheme of canals is completed the cost, it is estimated, will have reached Rs. 2,000 lakhs (£15,000,000). This will include 6,400 miles of canals, the excavation of 7,520 million cubic feet of soil, the building of 1,900 bridges and regulators, and will command 7,500,000 acres, an area two and a half times the size of Palestine.

OUT TO WRECK INDIA ACT

Office Or No Office, Duty Of Congressmen Is Clear, Says Narendra Dev

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23. "To wreck the Constitution is the one object of Congressmen in going to Legislatures. In order to do it we want a clear majority in the provinces. By the wrecking of the Constitution we mean to make Britishers suspend this Constitution or make Governors use Emergency Powers to overrule the will of people once again," said Acharya Narendra Dev, Socialist Member of the Congress Cabinet, in an interview to the "United Press."

Acharya Narendra Dev added: **CLEAR DUTY**

"Whether Congressmen accept offices or not, their duty is clear in light of the above object. Personally I wish the Congress had better decided regarding the office question by now, though there are some who think that the controversy should be avoided for the present. I for one stand for non-acceptance and I think, as a policy, that is the best that we can follow."

PRESIDENT'S TERM

The Socialist Member of the Congress Working Committee welcomed the idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's re-election as the Congress President and was inclined to support the move to extend the President's term of office to 3 or more years instead of yearly change as at present if such a move was made in the coming session of the Congress.—United Press.

JHABUA HUNGER- STRIKE

Metcalf Promises Inquiry

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

With reference to the reported hunger-strike of some prisoners in the Jhabua State, Mr. Gadgil M.L.A. had an interview with Sir Aubrey Metcalf, Foreign Secretary, who has promised to enquire into the matter.

It is understood that Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. Avinashilangam Chettiar, two other members of the Assembly, have also written to the Foreign Secretary about the matter.—United Press.

THREE NEW GOVERNORS

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

His Majesty King Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments:—

The Hon. Sir Robert Niel, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal to be Governor of Assam in succession to His Excellency Sir Michael Keane.

Sir George Cunningham to be Governor of North-West Frontier Province, in succession to His Excellency Lieut. Col Sir Ralph Griffith.

The Hon. Mr. Maurice Garnier Hallett, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to be Governor of Bihar in succession to His Excellency Sir James David Sifton.

These appointments will take effect when the present Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Provinces and Bihar vacate office in Spring of the next year.—United Press.

JAPANESE SHOT AT

Trouble In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.

Eight shots were fired at three Japanese sailors in the Hongkew district international settlement. One was shot dead, and the others were wounded in the chest and arm respectively. One Chinese carrying a revolver was arrested. The sailors belong to the Japanese landing party sent to Shanghai in connection with the recent murder of a Japanese policeman in Hankow. Chinese residents are fleeing panic-stricken from the district.—Reuter.

JAP MARINES UNDER ORDERS

SHANGHAI, September 23.

The Japanese Naval spokesman has announced that Japanese Marines are to take up "emergency defence positions" embracing most of Chapei as well as the whole of Hongkew.—Reuter.

ZIONIST FOUNDER DEAD

TELAVIV, Sept. 23.

Meir Dizengoff, Mayor and one of the founders of Telaviv and known among Zionists throughout the world for his post-war efforts in the Zionist cause in Palestine, died this morning aged 75.—Reuter.



According to a statement made by Major Barenfels, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, a hundred thousand men between the ages of 18 and 42 (the total of the Austrian voluntary militia now being formed), may be forced to do compulsory militia service.

HEAVY SHOWER IN POONA

Two Inches Rain Recorded In One Hour: Streets Flooded

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 23. Poona had this evening heavy rains, over two inches being recorded within an hour. Low-lying parts in the City were flooded and drama programme in Vijayanand Theatre had to be cancelled as auditorium was all wet.

WORKERS HAVE VALID EXCUSE!

Arrive Late In Offices As Dense Fog Delays Traffic

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Road, rail and river traffic in Britain was delayed for many hours this morning when the first dense fog of the autumn threw a chill shadow over South-Eastern England.

Visibility in many places was almost nil and, elsewhere, varied between 120 yards.

Trains from Scotland and North England were very late and hundreds of thousands of workers arrived late in factories and offices with a valid excuse.

On the Thames, steamer traffic was practically at a standstill, nothing whatever moving at Gravesend or Tilbury.—Reuter.

LONDON'S PROGRAMME AND PROMISES

DESMOINES (Iowa), Sept. 23.

A programme incorporating the domestic allotment plan was outlined by Landon, in his first major appeal to Midwestern farmers. He pledged himself, if elected, to fulfil all outstanding Government obligations to farmers, and suggested a permanent farm programme based on subsidies.

He promised full attention to the crop insurance and amendment of the Federal Warehouse Act, in order to permit farmers to obtain Government loans upon crops stored in their farms.—Reuter.

WAR TIME SCENES IN PALESTINE

HAIFA, Sept. 23.

War time scenes were witnessed at the quay this morning when the first contingent of the Palestine Expeditionary Force wearing tin hats and drill topees and carrying kibbabs disembarked this morning. Fourteen hundred men with administrative staff from Aldershot. Large quantities of supplies and equipment are arriving by cargo steamers.

Army huts, canteens and field hospitals have been erected on the outskirts of town which is the base camp for the expedition.—Reuter.

Gurkha Kills Four Comrades

Mystery Enshrouds Appalling

Act Of Soldier In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Gurkha Police Barracks at Lal Bazar Police Headquarters were the scene of a shooting tragedy at 1-30 p.m. to-day, when a sentry attached to a Gurkha Regiment ran amuck and shot four men of his own Regiment, killing them outright.

The motive for this brutal crime is shrouded in mystery. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

TWO DIE IN HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Enquiries at the police headquarters regarding the outrage show that the assailant bore a grudge against the victims. All of a sudden, he started shooting without giving his victims a

chance of repulsing the attack. The man was soon overpowered, but not before he had wounded all the four men. Two of them are havildars, and two ordinary armed sepoy. The victims were instantly sent to hospital where two died. The other two are in a serious condition.—A. P.

MASS SHOOTING IN MADRID JAIL

Refugee's Story Of Executions In Spanish War

TOULOUSE, (By Mail).

Details of the terror in the Carcel-Modelo, Madrid's model prison, where more than a thousand people are believed to have been shot before it was set on fire by the militia, are being told here by refugees from the Spanish capital.

A foreigner who was actually in the prison when the terror started, described to Reuter the sequence of events.

The militia had previously released all ordinary prisoners—some 700 in all—supplied them with the blue overalls worn by Militiamen, and armed them.

SHOT IN BATCHES

Then all the political prisoners were taken out of their cells in wings Nos 1 and 2 into the courtyard, where they were shot in batches of about ten by militia standing on the roofs armed with machine guns and repeating rifles.

There were also three machine guns mounted on the roof of a house inhabited by three army officers overlooking the prison courtyard.

The foreigner who supplied these details estimated that at least a thousand prisoners were shot the day before he was released.

He said there was absolutely no discipline in the prison any longer.

The governor had no authority whatsoever, and everything was being done by a 'Red' tribunal which conducted summary trials and shooting every day.

FOREIGNERS RELEASED

Finally the foreign prisoners were released and militia set fire to the prison.

The release of the foreigners was taken at the time to imply that something special was going to happen, and according to refugees this took the form of the execution of more than a hundred prominent persons.

Outstanding names on the list included General Capaz, Conqueror of Ifni, the Spanish colony in North-West Africa; Malguades-Alvarez, ex-Minister; Martinez de Velasco, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who signed the Franco-Spanish trade treaty which is still in force; Admiral Salas, ex-Minister of Marine; Rico Ayello, former High Commissioner in Morocco and an ex-Minister; Marquis de Urquijo, a leading banker; Fernando Primo de Rivera cousin of the late dictator.

ple are stated to have been executed with them.—Reuter.

Mombasa Exhibition Prizes

MOMBASA, (By Mail).

The Hon. Secretary Mombasa Exhibition, writes:—

The following are the prizes awarded by the Mombasa Exhibition held here on the 19th, 20th and 21st August 1936:—

GOLD MEDAL:—Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co.

SILVER MEDAL:—India House (Mr. H. A. Karim A. Majid).

BRONZE MEDAL:—The Government Masal School.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT:—Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives Messrs. The African Mercantile & Co. Ltd., Messrs. William Oswald & Co., and Messrs. Karimjee Jeevanjee & Co.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES SECTION:—Mr. Haji Meherally, Moshi, and the Colonial Industries and Mercantile Agency Ltd.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION:—Government Agriculture and District Commissioner, Voi.

AUTOMOBILE SECTION:—The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

SHIPPING SECTION:—Dutch-Ost-Afrika-Linie.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION:—Messrs. Yussufali and Gulamhussein.

ROME, Sept. 22.

Italy will not send delegates to the League until the Abyssinians are finally excluded according to authoritative quarters. The decision to refer the matter to the Hague Court has caused surprise and it is believed Italy will decline to attend the forthcoming Locarno Conference until the decision of the Hague Court is known.

If the decision is against Italy she is unlikely to associate herself with the new Western security Pact.—Reuter.

Conference Of Princes In Bombay

Good Response To Chancellor's Circular

Joint Counsel To Advise States Individually Regarding Instruments Of Accession

NEW DELHI, September 23.

Since the Ministers' Conference held in Bombay last month, there has been considerable activity in State circles. The questionnaire which was issued by His Highness the Chancellor is reported to have been well-received. A large number of Princes are understood to have written to the Chancellor expressing appreciation of the work done in Bombay.

QUESTIONNAIRE
In pursuance of the resolution of the Bombay Conference, meetings of groups of States have already been held to consider the questionnaire and to prepare replies to it. The Southern Maharatta States held a meeting early this month in Poona; some Malwa States met in Jaora and the Bundelkhand States met in Panna recently. The Kathiawar and Gujarat group have already held their meetings.

There have been consultations among the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, and several Western Rajputana States will be meeting shortly, while the Eastern Indian States will meet towards the end of October.

MEETING OF STATES
A Conference of all the States of Central India and Eastern Rajputana has been convened over the signature of their Highnesses of Rewa, Panna and Dholpur, the Chancellor, to be held at Jhansi on October 28, 29, and 30. The Chancellor is reported to have issued half a dozen circulars during the last two weeks. In the course of one of these, he expresses gratification at the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly consented to alter the programme of his representatives who are to visit the States. This change of programme has made it possible for the Chancellor to convene before the tour of the Viceroy's representatives an informal conference of Princes and

Ministers which would include those States also which do not actively participate in the Chamber.

PRINCES' RESPONSE
The Princes are reported to have agreed to this conference, and a large number of them and Ministers are expected to join it. It is proposed that the meeting be held in Bombay in the last week of October. The Chancellor has slightly altered the programme drawn up in Bombay and has allowed fifteen days more for replies to the questionnaire, the last date for their receipt is now understood to be October 10.

After receipt of the replies, it is further understood, the Chancellor's Secretariat, will prepare a digest, and a Special Committee of Ministers will sit in Delhi and collaborate with the Secretary to prepare a general limitation to include in the schedules to the Instrument of Accession. These will then be circulated to all States and form the subject of discussion at the big conference to be held in Bombay in October.

CHANCELLOR'S SCHEME
It is understood that the Chancellor has advanced a scheme for the engagement of a joint counsel to advise the States individually with regard to their Instruments of Accessions. A large number of States are reported to have joined the scheme, and it is expected that a prominent English counsel will be called out to India early this winter to come into direct contact with his clients.

Mr. M. C. Sharma, Secretary to the Chancellor returned here yesterday after his tour and is leaving for Bombay again to-morrow to attend the Hydari Committee meeting on September 25 and 26. From Bombay, he will go to Jhansi to attend the Central India and Eastern Rajputana States Conference.—A.P.

BORDEAUX TRAIN DISASTER

Heavy Death-roll Feared

TARBES, September 23.

At least fourteen persons have been killed, and twenty injured when the express from Bordeaux was telescoped by local train near Lourdes. The local train dashed the rear of the stationary express. Heavy death-roll is feared.—Reuter.

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If the decision is against Italy she is unlikely to associate herself with the new Western security Pact.—Reuter.

City Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 38th week of 1936, i.e. the week ending 19th September, were as under:

The total mortality 490 was 93 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 21.9 on the census population of 1931, which compares favourably with that for the 38th week of 1935, viz. 559 the mortality and the death rate 25.0. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 543 and death rate 24.5.

Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 9 attacks (including one imported from Sangameshwar) and 7 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 3 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 726 as against 750 for the 38th week of 1935 and 624 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in five years (1931-35).

Mody Carries Day In The Assembly Battle Royal Expected Over Managing Agency Tenure

SIMLA, Sept. 23. The Legislative Assembly met to-day to resume the debate on the companies Bill.

Mr. Kazmi put a large number of questions relating to Railway administration. One of these suggested that Magistrates, who are granted Railway passes are likely to favour the Railway administration. Sir Mohamed Zafarullah refuted the suggestion.

The Railway member was further asked whether these magistrates used such passes for travelling in connection with private business.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

Sir M. Zafarullah asked for notice of the question.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Mr. Sripakasa that the report of the Committee on the Bangalore Science Institute was under consideration.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether extracts from it had already been published in the press and comments, malicious or otherwise had been made on it.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said there had been unauthorised publicity not only about the report but also about the memorandum, which the Director of the Institute had submitted.

Mr. Satyamurti asked for publication of the report and the alleged documents.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said this could not be done without consulting the Council.

Mr. Satyamurti—While arriving at their conclusion on the report, will the Government bear in mind that the Institute is headed by one of the foremost of scientists?

Sir G. S. Bajpai—All relevant considerations will be given due weight.

Questions were put by Messrs. Sri Prakasa, Kazmi and Ranga regarding the people whom the local Governments consulted when the bills were circulated for opinion.

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that provincial Governments gave their own opinions, and where necessary consulted judges of the High Court, Judicial and other selected officers as well as other persons and bodies.

DEBATE ON COMPANIES ACT.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. Robertson (European Group) regarding alternate directors. The amended clause provides that a director could appoint an alternate director "during his absence of not less than three months from the districts where in meetings of directors are ordinarily held, provided always that any such alternate or substitute director shall 'ipso facto' vacate his office if and when the appointed returns to the district wherein meetings of directors are ordinarily held."

A second amendment of the European Group—which Government accepted—adds the following explanation to the clause laying down that a director is not to hold office of profit: "The purposes of this section office of Managing Agent shall not be deemed to be office of profit under company."

DIRECTORS' CONTRACT.

After lunch, the House took up discussion of one of the contested points regarding contracts, which a director of a company can enter into with a company.

Mr. Satyamurti moved an amendment which totally prohibited a director from entering into any contract or arrangement either directly or indirectly with a company, of which he is director.

Pt. Govindbhallab Pant moved an amendment proposing that such contract could be entered into with the company's sanction in a general meeting.

Mr. A. Ayyangar's amendment further modified Pt. Pant's amendment by providing for such sanction of the general meeting being proper, only if the director were to enter into contracts for the sale, purchase or supply of goods and materials with the company.

GUARDING AGAINST TEMPTATION.

Pt. Pant explained that his amendment was really a corollary to the section already passed by the House that no director shall hold office of profit in the company without the consent of the company in a general meeting. He said that the director of a Company held a judicial position and was a trustee. He must be protected against temptation, which Managing Agent might throw in the path of a director by oblique directors through contracts.

The speaker reminded the House that no member of the district board or municipality could hold a seat, if he was interested in

any contract or financial transaction with a local body.

Pt. Pant's amendment did not go so far, but provided for an opportunity of such contract, if the company's meeting thought it necessary to enter into it. The House must, however, take the precaution to prevent an undesirable conflict between duty and interest of director.

MODY'S CASE.

Sir H. P. Mody moved a counter-amendment which aimed at bringing before the board of directors every kind of transaction, however small, between the company and a director. This, he said, almost amounted to the speaker surrendering the pass for directors and managing agents but beyond that, the reason was that managing agents and directors transacted on behalf of the company business worth lakhs without consulting shareholders. They could as well be trusted to enter into contracts with a director. Moreover, would not a shareholders' meeting called to consider such matters mean disclosure of important information, which rival concerns might use to their benefit. He reminded the House that India's industrial growth owed a debt of gratitude to the small number of business houses. There was dearth of properly qualified directors, and in a majority of cases, companies had directors who were interested in other business. If the amendment was passed, it would not stop unscrupulous transactions, for there was nothing to prevent a director to put up his nominee to transact business with the company on behalf of the director.

Mr. Bajoria, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Mr. Aynashlingam Chettiar, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla and Mr. Mathradas Vissani representing commercial and industrial opinion supported the amendment of Sir H. P. Mody, while Professor Ranga and Seth Govind Das supported Mr. Satyamurti's amendment, the former on the ground that capitalists were generally dishonest.

SIRCAR SUPPORTS MODY.

Sir N. N. Sircar said till 1914, company law in India made no provision for any disclosures by directors. He emphasised the fact that commercial opinion in the House had supported Sir H. P. Mody's amendment. The Bombay Shareholders' Association which had been making strenuous attempts to add to the rigours of the Companies Act, had suggested that the purpose would be met by providing a register of transactions between the company and directors, which would be open for inspection and that transactions between a director and the company should be laid before the Board of Directors. The former safeguard had already been provided in the Bill, and the latter would be provided if the House accepted Sir H. P. Mody's amendment which the Government would support.

MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that no instances had been given of abuse of power, where a director had taken undue advantage of his position. If Pundit Pant's amendment was carried, what was there to prevent a shareholders' meeting to pass a general resolution authorising a transaction between a director and the company up to a certain financial limit.

The various amendments were put to vote and rejected without division, and Sir H. P. Mody's amendment was carried in the following terms:—"Except with the consent of directors, a director of the company or firm whereof he is a partner or any partner of such firm or private company whereof he is a member or director, shall not enter into any contracts for sale, purchase or supply of goods and materials with the company, provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any such contract or agreement for such sale, purchase or supply entered into before commencement of the Indian Companies Amendment Act, 1936."

MANAGING AGENCY TENURE.

The most contentious clause 42 as regards Managing Agency was reached shortly before the House rose for the day.

Sir Leslie Hudson moved the European Group's amendment for the deletion of sub-sections two, three and four of the proposed section 87-A. These relate to the tenure of managing agents.

The first sub-clause says: No managing agent shall after commencement of 1936 Act be appointed to hold office for a term more than twenty years at a time.

The second sub-clause reads as follows: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the articles of company or in any agreement with the company appointed before 1936 Act, the managing agent shall not continue to hold office after the expiry of twenty years from the commencement of the said Act, unless he has been reappointed thereto before the expiry of the said twenty years."

The other two sub-clauses were practically consequential.

Sir Leslie Hudson moved for the deletion of these three sub-clauses. He said even for future companies there was no overwhelming reason for twenty-year tenure. But the European Group while prepared to concede it for future companies, could not agree to applying the same rule to managing agents of the present companies. Managing Agents would be placed under the sentence of death twenty years hence, for managing agency had no guarantee that his agreement would be renewed. No managing agency was going to advance money, unless assured of fresh lease of life.

Sir Leslie Hudson would continue his speech on Friday, when the Bill would be further discussed.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow, when non-official resolutions will be considered.—A.P.

'BIDI' WORKERS' ULTIMATUM

"Stay-In" Strike Threatened If Wage-Cut Is Not Restored

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 23. Considerable discontent is prevailing among the 'bidi' workers of Jubbulpore numbering 15,000 over the decision of the 'bidi' manufacturers to enforce a further cut in their wages.

The 'bidi' workers have given an ultimatum to the factory owners that unless and until the cut in their wages is restored, they will go on strike in a body stay in the factories and picket every 'bidi' shop in the town.

Efforts are being made to avert the crisis.—United Press.

CAPITAL SITE FOR ORISSA

SIMLA, September 23. The Orissa Capital Site Selection Committee has unanimously recommended that Ranganalluda (Berhampur) which is suitably located and fulfils all conditions necessary for a well laid-out modern and attractive capital, be selected for location of the capital of Orissa.—United Press.

PREPARING FOR REFORMS

SIMLA, September 23. A conference of provincial representatives for adaptation of statutes to meet the requirements of the new Constitution met to-day in the Reforms Office under the presidency of Mr. B. N. Rau.

The object of the conference is to clear up the doubtful points before Mr. Rau leaves for England in October to collaborate with the India Office in giving final touches to the draft Order-in-Council.

The conference is expected to last two or three days.—United Press.

Burglary In Ramnad

MADURA, Sept. 23. A daring burglary involving loss of jewels worth Rs. 30,000 is reported from Murayur village in Ramnad District.

It is reported that the dacoits entered through a man-hole in the house of a wealthy Chettiar on the night of September 20, gagged four inmates, including three women, bound them hand and foot and burgled the iron safe.

The inmates were released only the next morning, when the neighbours came to their rescue. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

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Sir Leslie Hudson would continue his speech on Friday, when the Bill would be further discussed.

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ASSEMBLY SESSIONS MAY PROLONG

SIMLA, September 23. Lobby calculations are that the Legislative Assembly may prolong till October 15, instead of October 8 originally anticipated by the Government.

Consideration of the Company Bill may last till October 3 whereafter other pressing legislative business will be gone through and as the Government is keen in having the Company Law passed finally in this session, the Assembly would be required to sit long enough to consider any amendments which the Upper House may carry out.—A.P.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER MAGISTRATE

Two Youths Sentenced To 5 Years' R. I.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23. A Faridpur message says that two youths—one Hindu and one Mohammedan—were convicted by the Special Magistrate of Faridpur, under various sections of the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The third and fourth accused of whom the latter was an approver, were acquitted.

The prosecution case was that the accused who were members of a revolutionary party, wanted to revive the activities of the party which, according to them was in a state of moribund condition and entered into a conspiracy to murder the District Magistrate for which purpose they procured ingredients for making bombs. The police getting scent of it arrested them and recovered materials for preparation of bombs.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS SENTENCED

Obstructing Police From Discharging Duties

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23. Five Labour workers of the Mazdur Union were sentenced to-day by the First Class Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each in default one month's simple imprisonment, for obstructing Police Officers in discharge of their duties.—United Press.

Indian Music

(Continued From page 6)

speaks so disparagingly about India's music.

This gentleman's lengthy statement, in which he has revealed his natural but utter failure to understand the Indian viewpoint, is one of the many instances, which have gone to confirm my belief as to how impossible it is for westerners even to make a slight approach to understand the beauty of Indian Art.

Our friend says that Indian music is entirely onesided inasmuch as it is devoted purely to melody, to the disregard of Harmony. Although anybody having even the preliminary knowledge of Indian music could tell this was far from the truth, it cannot be contested that ancient Indians rightly recognised the main importance of this part of music. The value of melody, as living proof of the saying that music is a food for the soul, can hardly be gainsaid. On the contrary, Westerners have not yet realised the importance of melody, and that is why the western music is so dry and scareaway in effect. It is entirely devoid of melody, being chiefly devoted to producing harmony between the various and as many instruments as possible. The result is that, despite of the remarkable harmony, it renders it suitable only for a war dance.

Indian music has been so much spoiled by the intermixing of Ragas, that it is degenerated to quite unsystematic and theatrical songs. This sad result is brought about by the lack of interest, in this finest art, of the Princes who, had been its best patrons, at one time; part of this degradation is contributed by cinemas and 3rd class Radio programmes. But mostly this is the result of the compact of Indian music with that of the West. Some of the Indian enthusiasts of music, chiefly Bengalis are making frantic attempts to westernise Indian music, but it is suicidal for India.

Concluding, I have a word to say about Indian instruments. Our friend has been pleased to signify that Tambura is not yet perfect, and hopes that Sarangi will soon be obsolete. If this is at all true, it is indeed a lamentable fact, for in the richness and sweetness of tones, it has been surpassed only by Sitar and the Been, and violin is only a crude instrument compared to them. A cord can never be sweeter than a wire in effect and a Tambura has always been the true accompaniment of a real singer. The Sitar, Been and Mridanga spell the last words in musical instruments and require being spoken with reverence. These provide a field of 5 octaves to play upon, and a capacity of being adjusted to any degree of tune, which can never be found even in a piano worth Rs. 10,000.

There are only 22 Surtles in fact, a truth which was established generations ago, and to say that there could be as many as 31 subtones, only shows that Westerners are still groping in the dark.—Yours, etc.

M. SHRIVASTAVA, B.A., LL.B.

GOSPEL OF INSURANCE

How Co-operative Societies Can Widen Activities

"Our main object is to reach the smaller man and particularly the smaller man in the rural areas. It is true that we are not as yet in a position to claim any very great success in that direction. But the difficulties in our way should not be under-estimated. Life insurance has not hitherto made any very great head-way in the rural areas mainly due to wide-spread illiteracy and all pervading fatalism among the rural population who have yet to learn to provide and provide. Yet our work on the whole has been quite satisfactory," said Dewan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Limited in the course of his speech at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society, over which meeting he presided.

At the meeting Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was unanimously elected as a Director on behalf of the policy holders in the place of Rao Sahab V. C. Jaday who retired by rotation.

ADJOURNMENT MOVE.

At the outset, Mr. Goes moved for an adjournment of the meeting have not been received by all the members and the meeting was being held at an improper time (4 p.m.). He suggested that such meetings should be held on Bank holidays to suit the convenience of all.

HIS SUGGESTION WAS ACCEPTED.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After the minutes of the last meeting and the Audited statement of accounts were read in presenting the Sixth Annual Report to the policy holders, the President said in the course of his speech:

I may here for your information state that as many as 103 co-operative credit societies have adopted, our insurance schemes and have been introducing insurance amongst their members. The insurance policies issued to their members cover the risk on their lives on the one hand and secure the lending on the other hand. While appreciating the co-operation of the Chairman and Secretaries of these societies it will not be out of place for me to draw the attention of the remaining societies to take up without delay the question of introducing life insurance amongst their members. I may add that co-operative societies can further widen their activities by spreading the gospel of insurance outside their members. We have the assurance of the Registrar that no objection will be taken if the co-operative societies wish to introduce non-members to this insurance society. We have no doubt this step will not only encourage the habit of thrift and make more people insurance minded, but at the same time render the co-operative societies socially more useful.

Rs. 13,19,050 worth of policies numbering 1,891 were issued during the year ending 30th June, 1935-36.

The name of Mr. M. M. De Souza was also proposed to the Directorship that fell vacant, but he withdrew in favour of Mr. V. L. Mehta.

It was unanimously resolved that the portraits of Messrs. Dewan Bahadur Kaji and Keshav Prasad C. Desai as suggested by the President in his address, be hung in the Directors' room. After transacting the usual business, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE QUESTION HOUR.

The question hour was, for the large part, reduced to a dialogue between Mr. Kazmi and the Railway Member on a number of railway grievances.

The question of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was raised by Mr. Sri Prakasa and it brought the assurance from Sir G. S. Bajpai that Government would bear in mind every relevant consideration in reaching a decision.

Mr. Satyamurti urged the publication of the entire documents and asked the Government Member whether the present Director was one of the most distinguished scientists in the world and one of the most distinguished Indians.

When Mr. Iyengar asked whether Indians were not being ousted to make room for Europeans, Sir Henry Craik, waving his hands, said: If the Member would only look at the official benches behind him, he would find his answer.

YOUTHS' PURSE FOR JAWAHAR.

MADRAS, Sept. 23. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be presented with a purse, by the youths of Madras during his forthcoming visit to the City, to be utilised for the proposed Kamala Nehru Hospital at Alahabad.—United Press.

DELETE IT ALL.

Mr. Satyamurti desired the deletion of the whole proviso, while the European Group pressed the limit to fourteen days.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai contended

Basis For An Indo-British Agreement

Prof. Vakil Says It Should Be Founded On Equality And Reciprocity

"The average Englishman does not like to be told that the British are in this country for economic exploitation. He prefers to be happy with the thought that the British are here for the interests of the people of this country."

"The Englishman had an opportunity to prove his benevolent intentions at Ottawa, but he did not rise to the occasion."

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

"He has an opportunity again, and let it be clearly understood that the Englishman, be he in India or in England, be he an official or a non-official, will be doing a disservice to his country more than to this, if he does not now rise to the occasion, and give unchallengeable proof in practice of what he likes to profess in theory, about the fiscal independence of India."

In these words, Mr. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics Bombay, expressed what the Indian business community in India have felt about the Ottawa Agreement, at a meeting of the Indian Progressive Group, held on Wednesday at the Green's Hotel. The subject of his lecture was "The Basis of the Indo-British Trade Agreement with special reference to the interests of India."

FUNDAMENTALS.

Prof. Vakil said that equality and reciprocity should be the fundamentals for such an agreement, while India's trade relations with other countries should also be duly safeguarded, while entering into any pact with Great Britain.

Defining generally a basis for a future agreement between India and Great Britain, Prof. Vakil said, that the following

that the proviso allowed the assignment of office which is and should be unassignable, and said that in effect the nominated Directors would be carrying on the business of the Company in the name of the elected Directors.

At the Law Member's instance, a period of three months was fixed.

OFFICE OF PROFIT.

Under the second amendment accepted to-day, an explanation was added to Clause Forty that the office of the Managing Agent shall not be deemed an office of profit under the Clause. This would enable the appointment of a Managing Agent as a Director of the Company.

AMENDMENT PASSED.

Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai opposed the amendment on the ground that it nullified the section that no Director, without the consent of the company's general meeting, can hold an office of profit, and maintained that the Managing Agent was an office of profit.

The amendment, however, was carried without division.

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principles in broad outline might be kept in view.

RIGHT TO PROTECTION.

1. "Right to protect Indian industries against all parties is guaranteed. This would mean that there should be no discrimination in favour of British goods in protective schemes."

"The scope for a preferential treatment on British goods should lie only in those industries in which India is not a producer of any importance or not likely to be one in the near future."

"In giving consideration to Indian trade in the British market, undue emphasis should not be laid on those articles, in which India has a strong natural position in the British market, or in which England is not likely, nor is in a position to penalise Indian trade, for example, tea."

MARKET IN BRITAIN.

2. "Arrangements to secure and advance Indian trade in the British market should be definite. "United Kingdom being a creditor of India, she must under present conditions of world trade give preference to Indian goods in her own interest."

"It should be remembered that British goods have already a strong hold in this country, due to political connection, the existence of British Banking houses in India, the existence of British shipping in the carrying trade of India, the control of certain large plantations and industries by British firms in India and the large percentage of Indian trade under the control of British commercial Houses in India."

"India has no such position in the United Kingdom and is not likely to have any."

3. "Care should be taken to see that other customers of India are not unduly hit."

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From page 6)

Hugh Walpole, Somerset Maugham (all over £10,000 a year).

Russia Or Germany?

The American 'Review of Reviews', a highly respectable non-party magazine, has been conducting a straw-vote on the question: Which side would you favour in case of a war between Germany and the Soviet Union?

The results have been announced. They show almost two-to-one majority in favour of Russia. The vote was too small to be wholly representative. Its value lies in the fact that it was essentially a conservative American ballot in which Communist and professional German participants were negligible.

The classification of professions shows that 52 per cent. of the business men voters, 53 per cent. of the lawyers, 79 per cent. of the doctors, 72 per cent. of the clergy, 77 per cent. of the authors, 69 per cent. of the schoolmasters, 65 per cent. of the university students, 69 per cent. of the engineers, and 74 per cent. of the clerks voted in favour of Russia. Only the farmers, with 57 per cent., showed any preponderance in favour of Germany. The voting was influenced by the feeling now prevalent in America that, although Russia may be Communist, she is concentrating her efforts on her own affairs, whereas Germany is poking her nose into other people's.

Hitler As Painter

Like General Rydz-Smigly, Herr Hitler has passion for painting. He began life as a house-painter. Now like Mr. Winston Churchill, he paints landscapes in water colours. His war pictures have been exhibited. They show a certain talent.

Mussolini's predilection for violin-playing as a relief from strain is well-known. Stalin, on the other hand, takes his relaxation in an easy chair with a pipe and a book. He is an authority on Pushkin, who, if he had not been a poet in a beautiful but difficult language, would rank in world reputation with the half-dozen greatest names in literature.

The World Of Wireless

"How I Invented And Perfected Television"

John Baird Reveals The Inside Story Of His Great Invention

It seems to have become a convention that anyone and everyone engaged in creative work must first serve a long and bitter apprenticeship.

They are condemned to work for years unrecognised and most of their life must be spent in poverty.

For once art bears some relationship to life, as on these grounds I certainly may claim justification of any success that I have had. I have done my share of living in attics.

Television has been my lifelong dream. The first seeds were in my mind when I was a small boy living with my family in the Manse at Helensburgh, in Dumbarshire.

FIRST FLICKERING SHADOW.

When we were studying photography and telephony, one of the lines sprawling from tree to tree in the Manse grounds almost garrotted a local cabman, and this led me naturally to experiment with selenium cells. In those days my workshop was the kitchen. The whole place was a litter of tins, wire nails, electric batteries, and old jam jars. The house reeked with chemical stinks.

But my work was to be interrupted. There was the war, in which, after being rejected as medically unfit for active service, I was superintending engineer for a Glasgow power company. A breakdown in health took me to the West Indies, where I set up, not very successfully, to supply goods to the natives of the island of Trinidad.

Back in England, I tried my hand at marketing Australian honey. Again my health failed. I really began to feel that I was finished. On medical advice I went to live at Hastings.

It was here that I returned to my old childhood love—science.

Mine was scarcely what might be termed a first-class laboratory. I worked in an attic, with the washstand for a bench. The base for the motor was an old tea-chest, while the projection lamp was contained in an empty biscuit tin. Darning needles served for mountings.

The main difficulty lay in the light-sensitive cell, but in the autumn of 1923 I succeeded in getting the bits and pieces of the crude apparatus to hold together long enough to transmit over a distance of two or three yards the tiny, pink, flickering shadow of a Maltese Cross. It was only the shadow, and the next two years were spent in an endeavour to transmit images of the objects themselves, instead of merely their shadows or outlines.

A FACE APPEARS.

To send the shadow of an object is one thing, but to send an actual image, showing the object itself, is a different story. I had been working for months in a little laboratory in Frith Street, Soho, but I could only get crude outlines. The object of these experiments was the head of a ventriloquist's dummy, and on one particular October morning, after making various alterations, the dummy's head suddenly appeared on the screen. The image

John Baird, the inventor of the television, was born in 1888, the son of a minister in Helensburgh, Scotland. After the invention had been offered to America without result, the first successful transmission of pictures by electricity took place in 1923. Now Baird has secured, along with the Marconi-E.M.I., the contract for supplying transmitting apparatus to the B.B.C.

In this revealing article contributed to the "Tit-Bits" he recalls the early history of his epoch-making invention.

was not very clear, but it was no longer a silhouette. It was a real image—the first real television image I had seen.

The first face to be seen by television was that of William Taynton, office boy in the business carried on in the floor below. He did not like the bright lights and had to be bribed with half a crown before he would put his head in the correct position. I went into the next room and saw his face appearing on the screen, with his head moving from side to side.

True television was accomplished, and the fundamental step made from the transmission of silhouette to the transmission of real images.

On January 27th, 1926, I gave a demonstration to some forty members of the Royal Institution, and showed them the transmission of real images between one room and another by television—the living human face being transmitted. This was the first time that television had ever been demonstrated.

Towards the end of May, 1927, transmission was made between London and Glasgow over a telephone line. The 433 miles then constituted a record. In 1928 I succeeded in transmitting images across the Atlantic, and in 1932 showed the finish of the Derby in the Metropole Cinema, near Victoria. The transmitting apparatus was set up against the rails almost opposite the winning post.

One other experience gave me almost as great a thrill as that of the first television picture: it was the first image of an object in total darkness. By substituting invisible rays for visible light, which was accomplished by putting in front of the light rays screens of completely opaque ebonite, this ebonite allowing invisible rays to pass through, but shutting off all light, I was able to transmit and see on the television screen, persons sitting in total and complete darkness.

Television is still young, and vast developments are pending. Our work is to simplify and cheapen the present laboratory apparatus so that it can be made available at a reasonable price to the man in the street, and I hope that the time is not far distant when every wireless set will be equipped with a television screen.

LONDON CALLING!



Mr. W. M. Shewen, at the microphone in Studio 7A at Broadcasting House, London. This studio is used almost exclusively for the transmission of the Empire news bulletins and other announcements from Daventry. In the foreground may be seen one of the latest type ribbon microphones developed by the BBC research engineers. Immediately behind it is a mixer unit by means of which the announcer can fade out his microphone and superimpose the output from one of the two gramophone pickups in the background. The bellpush in the near foreground is used for communication with the control room. One push signals the control engineer to connect the studio with the transmitter at Daventry and two pushes indicate that the announcer wishes the studio to be disconnected.

MICROPHONE FRIGHT

It is well known that many quite famous actresses when broadcasting for the first time experience microphone fright, although they never suffer from ordinary stage fright. One French artiste has stated that she feels faint even when she hears one of her gramophone records broadcast. This is probably due to a similar psychological reaction to that experienced by certain authors, who are said to catch cold when reading some of their works or hearing them broadcast.

(Continued from Col. 7)

are occupied by the Productions Manager, stage managers and Secretarial staff.

STUDIO DESIGN AND FURNISHING

Leaving the tower on this floor we enter the Marconi-E. M. I. studio. Measuring approximately 70 ft. x 30 ft., with a height of 25 ft., this studio is divided into two stages—A and B—of which A, the larger, gives an acting area of approximately 24 ft. square. It is equipped with two sets of table curtains. Lining the studio on two sides are hanging velvet curtains running on two tracks, the front curtain being black and the back one white to allow for interchange of backgrounds. Each stage has separate lighting, controlled from a central switchboard. Emtron instantaneous television "cameras" are used.

Across the middle of the studio runs a steel lighting bridge which will allow additional lights to be trained on either stage.

High up in the west wall a large plateglass window indicates the position of the control room, where the producer and the engineering assistants operate. The floor is covered with thick black linoleum and the walls are acoustically treated with an asbestos compound.

Next to the control room, already mentioned, is the Marconi-E. M. I. tele-cine room containing two projectors and scanning cameras for televising films.

Leaving the Marconi-E. M. I. "territory", the Baird tele-cine room comes next. It also is fitted with two projectors and the necessary equipment for film transmissions. Next to this room is an additional small studio to be used with the Baird Company's "spot light" system of direct television of three-quarter length portraits such as would be required for announcements and talks.

Delhi Calling!

Rs. 50,000 Sanctioned For Receiver To Relay B. B. C. !

(By Our Delhi Radio Correspondent)

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly has recommended a provision of Rs. fifty thousand for a short wave relaying receiver at Delhi for the reception and relay of the Empire Programme of B.B.C. The expenditure of such a huge sum for the reception of a foreign station which is not very popular among Indian listeners and can be enjoyed by a very small section of Indian subscribers has come as a great surprise. The unpopularity of Delhi's English programmes in which not received hardly 5 per cent Delhi listeners are interested should have made Mr. Lionel Fielden think twice before asking for this amount. It is not an exaggerated estimate that more than 95 per cent. Indian listeners of Delhi switch off their sets when these programmes begin. In these circumstances the provision of a sum of Rs. 50,000 for B.B.C. programmes is a waste as far as India is concerned and can only please the Bureaucrats of Simla and Delhi.

RURAL PROGRAMMES.

The villages lying round Delhi are very rapidly becoming radio-minded. One is immensely impressed with what eagerness the ever-worked peasant and his starved family waits for the rural programme on the "Village Reconstruction" radio sets. Some Zamindars have also purchased radio sets. But the radio threatens to provide more than innocent music and rustic stories and become an instrument of ever-increasing Bureaucratic propaganda. The Delhi station was primarily started for the villages. But it seems that Delhi radio authorities are more keen to inject cheap songs, poor music by its regular bazaar musicians and propaganda talks than to give an opportunity to village listeners to something which may be of any cultural value to them. Only one hour is too short for the rural programme. They would do well to allot the time which is allotted to English programme to rural programme and thus make it two and a half hours.

DELHI TALKS.

This month Delhi Station succeeded in keeping up a fairly high standard of talks and debates. The debate between Mr. J. N. Shani of the "National Call" and Mr.

RADIO FOR INDIAN AERODROMES

The use of wireless at Indian aerodromes is to be greatly extended. All main aerodromes are at present supplied with medium-wave transmitters, the wave-length being in the neighbourhood of 900 metres. These are used for communicating with aircraft and with other aerodromes owing to the increase of air traffic, considerable wireless congestion has arisen, and short-wave transmitters, are, therefore, to be established at certain selected aerodromes. Medium-waves will still be used for communicating with aircraft, the short-waves being employed for working between the more distant aerodromes. The staff is to be increased to enable a continuous night watch to be kept at all stations from Karachi to Calcutta.

Nooruddin was simply a treat. The broadcast series by Mr. Gopalan, Prof. Mujeeb, and Prof. Agli are very useful, and some more series like this are bound to be popular among the listeners. One wonders, however, what has happened to Mr. S. Zahedi's series! The English talks have generally been relayed from the Simla studio. If the A. I. R. authorities would have cared they could get many Assembly celebrities on the mike instead of the un-interesting talks from the officials of the Military Headquarters and I.C.S.

MUSIC.

In spite of the appointment of a non-official Advisory body Delhi station continues to provide mediocre music. No improvement has been marked in the A. I. R. Orchestra or the music programmes. Although Delhi Station follows the policy of changing old artists for new after every few months but they have yet failed to present any high-class talents. Many artists have come and gone but none of real value has yet been found. The plea that Delhi does not possess genuine talents is rather a poor excuse. At the high remuneration which Delhi pays to its present radio "stars" the best Indian musicians could have been permanently employed.

"AWAZ"

The fortnightly organ of the A.I.R. published in Hindi as well as in Urdu is much more Indian and bright than its Anglo-Indian contemporary "Indian Listener". The recent issue contains some very interesting and useful articles and comments. But it needs still greater improvement to be on the level of other Asiatic Radio magazines, e.g., of Japan, Java and Egypt. Will the A.I.R. authorities consider including the programmes of other stations also in "Awaz?"

LONDON STATION STARTS TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS

Features Of The New Studio At Alexandra Palace

The new London television station has started experimental transmissions. Programmes have been broadcast from the Alexandra Palace, and picked up on receivers at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia, where they are now arousing keen interest among thousands of British and foreign visitors. London newspaper correspondents were this week conducted on a tour of the new station.

From a hill 306 feet above the sea level the BBC's new television station dominates London. It is built into a corner of Alexandra Palace—a North London landmark and pleasure resort for more than sixty years—and from the large bay windows of the upper offices below the aerial nearly all London can be taken in at a glance. The importance of height in this connection can hardly be over-emphasised, for under normal conditions the range of the ultra-short waves used for television is extended as the height of the transmitting aerial is increased.

Surmounting a tower, itself 80 ft. high, is the tapering lattice mast, rising to a height of 220 feet. Thus the aerial array for vision transmissions, which is mounted at the summit of the mast, is more than 600 feet above the sea level. Immediately below the vision aerial is the aerial for the accompanying sound transmission.

THREE TRANSMITTERS

The new stations fulfill the recommendations of the Television Advisory Committee to consider the development of television in Great Britain. Provision has accordingly been made for alternate experimental transmission by the systems developed by the Baird Television Company and the Marconi-E. M. I. Television Company respectively. Each Company has provided a complete television system, including both vision and sound pick-up apparatus and the television transmitter itself. The BBC has been responsible for the sound transmitter and its associated aerial, both of which were manufactured by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company.

In its main essentials, therefore, the equipment comprises a television studio for each system, with an associated control room and ultra-short wave television transmitter; and, in addition, an ultra-short wave sound transmitter common to both systems.

To these bare necessities, however, much has been added to provide, in the words of the Television Committee, "an extended trial of the two systems, under strictly comparable conditions, by installing them side by side at a station in London where they should be used alternately—and not simultaneously—for a public service". Provision has been made for the comforts of the artists in the shape of dressing rooms and a restaurant, for staff accommodation, for the viewing and editing of films in a miniature cinema, for the storing of properties and scenery, and for many other adjuncts necessary to a smooth working programme service. Practical experience during the next few months will doubtless disclose gaps

in the existing equipment, but the station, as it now stands, constitutes the first step towards the creation and radiation of regular television programmes.

TRANSMITTER FLOOR

The entrance hall is at the base of the tower. To the right is the receptionist's desk, while immediately facing the visitor is the main door to the stairway leading to offices and studios. On the left is the entrance to the ground floor corridor which houses the three transmitters, projection theatre, restaurant, and scenery productions shop. Nearest to the entrance hall is the Marconi-E.M.I. television transmitter which, like its Baird equivalent, operates on a frequency of 45 megacycles per second (wavelength: 6.67 metres). All the apparatus at the station is finished in grey cellulose and chromium.

Next is the sound transmitter hall which accommodates an ultra-short wave installation of orthodox design for radiating speech and music accompanying the vision signals of both the Baird and Marconi-E. M. I. systems. Its operating frequency is 41.5 megacycles per second (wavelength: 7.23 metres).

MINIATURE CINEMA

Between the sound transmitter and the Baird plant is the film projection theatre, or miniature cinema, in which film excerpts can be selected and timed for inclusion in the transmissions. At least thirty people can be comfortably accommodated.

The Baird transmitter hall, with its control panel and array of generators and amplification stages, is at the south-west end of the corridor. Beyond this, at the south-west extremity of the BBC section of the Palace, is a large area intended either for scenery construction or for televising such objects as motor cars and animals which cannot be brought into the studio or televised outside. Lorries can drive straight in. A large opening in the roof enables it to be lighted and, if necessary, televised from above. Lifting tackle can take up scenery and properties weighing a ton through a trap-door in the roof to the second dock, 25 feet above.

OUTDOOR TELEVISION

An interesting feature at this point is the ramp or sloping runway down which the television camera can travel to a concrete "apron", approximately 1,700 sq. feet, on the terrace outside, forming a platform for televising open-air performances or special experimental programmes.

Beneath the productions shop is the boiler plant serving the whole of the BBC section of the Palace. Also on the ground floor is the Restaurant providing an all-day service for the benefit of staff and visitors. There is seating accommodation for sixty.

Returning to the main Entrance Hall, the new tower staircase leads up to the studio floor, passing en route a first floor on which are the offices of the engineers. Offices on the second, or studio floor. (Continued in Col. 3).

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Indian News From Here And There

Our Cochin Letter

KING COBRA

CAPTURED

Cocoon Marketing Scheme For Kerala And Ceylon

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM (By Mail).
A scheme has been submitted to the Government of India, by the Cochin Dewan, to improve the conditions of the Cocoon Industries in India, and especially in Kerala.

The main proposals contained in the scheme are: (1) A Joint Marketing Board of India and Ceylon to be set up, including Representatives of cocoon growers; (2) The Board should be authorised to fix up rates from time to time; (3) Both countries should strictly adhere to the prices so fixed; (4) In order to expand the market for industry, the Board should undertake an advertising campaign, the expense being met out of the proceeds of a cess to be levied on it.

In conclusion, the Diwan says that he and his Government are prepared to collect a cess and hand it over to the Board, if the other parties concerned are willing.

KING COBRA CAUGHT.

Unable to move an inch, after devouring a rat-snake, a King Cobra 20 ft. in length and 20 lbs. in girth was caught by a snake charmer, from a thatched straw house from Trichur. The snake was presented, yesterday, to the State Zoo. A collection of Rs. 3,250 was already made by the charmer, before he gave it to the Zoo, from the large number of visitors who came to see the snake from distant parts of the State.

In this connection, it is very interesting to note that Trichur, an important town in the State, abounds in snakes of all Indian varieties, including poisonous ones. The largest Cobra, in the whole of India, which was caught from the latrine of His Highness, the late Allocated Maharaja of Cochin, died only a few months back. However, the Cochin Zoo is very proud of this one.

LADY RAMA VARMA.

Lady Rama Varma, widow of the late lamented Maharaja Sir Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., of Cochin, is due to land at the Cochin Harbour on the 4th of October. Preparations are going on to accord her a right royal welcome on her return to the State, after more than 4 years of absence on the Continent. It is interesting to note she went to the Continent after the demise of His Highness at Madras in 1932. His Highness, her late husband, was a very popular and beloved ruler, during whose reign of 18 years, the State made tremendous progress in all directions, and Lady Rama Varma helped her husband with counsel and co-operation in all His Highness' assiduous efforts. The welcome that awaits her will be quite as much an appreciation of her love and labours for Cochin as a tribute to her late husband.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.



"EDUCATE RURAL BRETHREN"

Salem Dist. Ryots' Conference's Plea

(From Our Correspondent.)
SALEM, September 21.
"Political Swaraj cannot be attained without economic Swaraj. If the Country's wealth is not increased by increased productivity of the soil or by the organisation of cottage industries, but money is allowed to be drained from the country in the shape of foreign imports, we can never improve our lot", declared Mr. T. Adinarayan Chettiar, presiding over the Salem District Ryots' Conference held at Morangan.

"Further he said: 'Our first duty should be to carry on a tearing propaganda first to educate our rural brethren as to the actual work before them and then to impress on them that they should no longer consider themselves as pawns to be moved about to suit the ends of others (whether the exploitation be political or industrial) but that they are the masters of their own destinies. If they only realise the strength which lies in their brawny limbs and their native intelligence'."

WILL GANDHIJI'S PORTRAITS BE HUNG?

Cawnpore Municipal Board's Decision And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.
It is understood that the Governor, acting with Minister has ordered that the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore on the portraits of Gandhiji is not a legitimate charge on the finances of the Board.

This order was read before the Cawnpore Municipal Board on 19th instant. Sjt. Raghubeer-dyal Bhatt, a member offered to buy Gandhiji's portraits to be hung in municipal schools, side by side with the portraits of H. M. King George and H. M. Queen Mary for which the expenditure had been sanctioned by the Commissioner. But the Chairman, J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister ruled it out of order. The Commissioner also sent a telegram to the Chairman that he was not prepared to sanction more than Rs. 200, on the presentation of an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Cawnpore. But the Board already spent Rs. 250.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Dholpur Maharana Becomes Patron

(From A Correspondent.)
AJMER, Sept. 22.
On behalf of the All-India Music Conference a deputation consisting of Raj Bahadur Mithanlal Vishwanath Misra and Mithanlal Kotia, went to Dholpur, and waited, yesterday, on His Highness the Maharana of Dholpur, and requested His Highness to accept the Patronship and perform the opening ceremony of the Conference.

His Highness, who is great lover and connoisseur of music, accepted both requests and agreed to open the Conference on October 3rd.

The preparations for the Conference are in the full swing. The Pandit is nearing completion. More than a hundred musicians and music scholars from all parts of India, especially Bengal and South India are participating in the Conference which is expected to be a grand success.

Besides demonstrations, there will be lectures and discussions on the problems of Hindustani Music.

A European programme is also arranged for October 8th.

Inter-caste Jain Widow-Remarriage

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, September 21.
Under the auspices of the Ashram, Akola, an inter-caste widow-remarriage between Seth Samraj Manrup, Swetambar Jain of Madras, and Shrimati Kesarbai, Sanatan Jain of the Ashram, was celebrated at Akola on the 19th instant at 8 p.m.

Our Travancore Letter

SIR C. P.'s APPOINTMENT WELCOMED

Maharajah's Birthday And Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALWAYE (By Mail).
The political atmosphere of the State will be quickened into further life and activity, by the arrival of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, K. C. I. E., as the new Dewan of Travancore. A considerable amount of fear is aroused in the minds of certain communities, as, during the tenure of office previously Sir C. P. has expressed opinions which, the communities concerned in Travancore, thought were adverse to them. So they are very anxious to know the attitude that will be adopted by Sir "C. P." towards them.

Sir "C. P." was really responsible for the new Reforms in Travancore, towards which the Christian Community showed dissatisfaction, and agitated very much for its not providing adequate representation in both the Houses of Legislature in the State. Almost all the leading papers of Travancore and even outside, welcome the appointment of Sir "C. P."

The "Malayala Rajyam", a leading Malayalee Daily of Travancore in a leading article says: "We are very proud of our new Dewan. The last four years have seen a steady march of important events in Travancore, and it is well known that the Legal and Constitutional Adviser has had a commendable share in translating the benevolent and statesmanlike intentions of His Highness into effective measures for the well-being of the people. The Legislative Reforms are such as to form a model for the other Indian States."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will take charge of his new office as Dewan of Travancore on the 10th October. He will be drawing an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per year as his salary.

EXHIBITION.

Work is proceeding apace regarding the repair alterations, etc., of the Exhibition Buildings. The Exhibition will consist of a large number of sections, such as Fine Arts, Raw Materials, Show Rooms, etc. There is still nearly a month and a half for the Exhibition to commence. It is interesting to note that besides Cochin and Mysore, as before, the year the Governments of Kashmir and Bihar, United Provinces and Bengal are also sending their exhibits.

ROYAL BIRTH DAY

There will be also a crowded programme of events during the Birth Day Week of His Highness, including Military Sports, Tournaments, Races, etc. It is definitely known that Lord Erskine, the Governor of Madras, will visit Travancore during the Birthday Week of His Highness. His Excellency will reach Travancore on the 11th November and stay there till the 14th as His Highness the Maharaja's Guest.

DOCTOR HATCH
Information has been received to the effect that the League of Nations Commission on Rural Hygiene has invited Dr. Spencer Hatch of Travancore, to attend the League's World Health Conference.

RAINS.

Appropos the failure of rains in the parts of Travancore, the farmers say that the standing crops are in urgent need of rains. It is apprehended by the farmers that the crops will wither in the event of rains keeping off for a fortnight more. It is admitted that sowings in "black soil" areas have not yet commenced, owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions.

STATE ELECTIONS
A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-Kerala Christian Association was held on Tuesday at Chenganoor (Travancore) at the residence of Mr. T. M. Verghese, President of the local association, with a view to organising their Association and to concert measures for the coming elections in the Travancore State.

It was resolved to contest the ensuing Legislative elections, by setting up the Association's Candidates. It was also resolved to organise an election campaign in the various centres of the State. It was also resolved to set up a Parliamentary Board of the All-Kerala Xian Association for Election purposes.

FASCIST COUNTRIES' AID SPANISH INSURGENTS

Allegation By Lord Churchill

LONDON, (By Mail).
Allegations that Italian and German aid was being given to the insurgents in Spain are made in a telegram received in London from Viscount Churchill.

It was sent to Viscountess Hastings at the headquarters of the Spanish Medical Aid Committee, one of whose units Lord Churchill is commanding in Spain, and reads as follows:—

"Returning from the front, myself saw bodies of women and children killed by bombs identified as German, dropped from trimotor German plane. Constant proofs of Italians and Germans steadily supplying rebels armaments and services."

Lord Churchill left London in August, with a voluntary ambulance unit of 22 persons, including three surgeons, two doctors, five medical students and six nurses.

He is a nephew of Lord Lansdale and has had an exciting life.

Brought up in Algiers and educated in Germany and at Eton, he is a remarkable linguist. During the war he joined the ranks and rose to be a Major on General Plumer's staff at the age of 24.

He has since been an actor, film producer and playwright.—Reuter.

PERSONATION FOR COMPENSATION

Railway Worker's Wife Mulcted Of Her Dues?

BHATINDA, (By Mail).
A wife, whose husband was run over and killed by a train, has been deprived of the compensation, which the railway authorities allowed her, by a woman who falsely personated her and obtained the money.

It is reported that, Talli, a railway employee, was run over and killed at Karnal by Viceroy's Special, two years ago. The railway authorities awarded his wife Rs. 600, besides Rs. 43, which the railway owned her husband as a part of his salary. A woman named Chotti, falsely personated her and received the money from the Tehsilhar of Bhavnagar, a village headman and several others testifying to her identity. She also received the sum of Rs. 43 from the railway station Bhatinda this time, her identity being attested by jamadar of a gang.

The wife has discovered the personation and reported the matter to the police.—United Press.

WOMEN EXCHANGE BLOWS

"Purdah" Election Meeting Broken Up

LAHORE, Sept. 22.
Unruly scenes were witnessed at a strictly purdah meeting of Muslim women held in the hall outside the Bhati Gate in support of the candidature of Mrs. Nassar wife of Lahore Sub-Judge, for Lahore City Muslim Women's Constituency, for which the keenest electioneering campaign is proceeding between four candidates.

About a thousand women, mostly in purdah, attended the meeting over which Lady Shafi, the mother of Begum Shah Nawaz, presided. A section of the audience, consisting mostly of school girls, created an uproar and despite the efforts of the organisers and other leaders to restore quiet the meeting could not proceed, whereupon Lady Shafi dissolved the meeting and left.

It is reported that two sections of the audience thereupon exchanged blows.

Police arrived on the scene but the meeting had already dispersed.—A.P.

Activities Of Rural Education Society

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOTHURNE, Sept. 22.
The Rural Education Society of Rashtra-Dharma, Bombay, which has been working in the field of Rural Education for the past nine years or so, opened on the 19th instant a new school at Kothurne (a village in the Maval Taluka situated within the limits of the Bhor State) and the opening ceremony was performed by Smt. Sonutal Kale, a well-known Social Worker of Poona.

The President stressed the necessity of rural education and enlivened the services of an institution doing this sacred work silently for the past so many years.

On the 20th at 9-30 a.m. Mr. Patkar, Engineer, Bombay Corporation, laid the foundation of

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 6.
ber of such small industries is larger in Bengal than in any other Province.

Protection To Spinning

Industry Needed

It is understood that the unofficial advisers who recently assembled reached unanimity in all their recommendations, and that in respect of yarn recommended the introduction of a quota on imports of counts up to and including 50s based on the average imports for the five financial years previous to 1934. Certain sections of the spinning industry however find this recommendation inadequate and they desire that if the Government of India do not favour increased duties on higher counts, then all counts should be included in the quota. The Government will therefore do well to bear in mind that the interests of the cotton spinning industry, the maintenance of which is essential to the handloom industry, should not be abrogated, out of consideration for other sections of the industry.

It would also be desirable if the Government would consider the possibility of devising a scheme by which the allotment of cotton piecegoods to be exported from Japan to India in any year under the quota would be based on the 'total Indian exports' to Japan. The balance of trade between India and Japan during the last few years has been in favour of Japan, and therefore India is in a favourable position for negotiating advantageously a Convention, on such a basis. It is the duty of the Government to explore this possibility.

Exclusion Of Burma

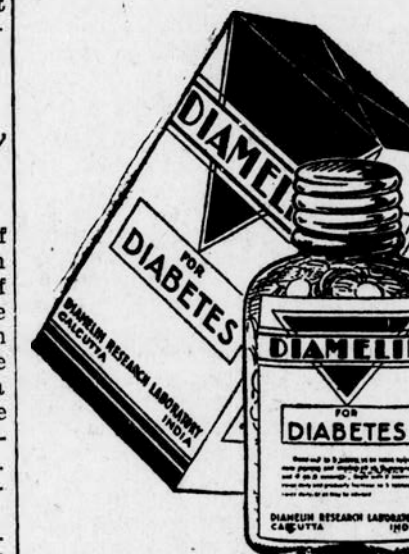
A Disadvantage

In this connection, it is a matter of regret to find that the Government of India have agreed to leave Burma out of the present discussions. Burma has a large volume of trade with India and textile imports from India have a large share in this trade. When Burma is left out of the agreement, it would be difficult for India's interests to be safeguarded in any future negotiations between Burma and Japan. As 'status quo' will be maintained in the trade relations of Burma and India for a period of 5 years after the separation of Burma, the commercial community and the public should satisfy themselves the Indian interests would not be jeopardised in the future, when trade negotiations between Burma and Japan might be conducted. This is a very important point which should engage the attention of the Government of India and the commercial community.

'SATTI' PURGE IN 'PINDI'

NEW DELHI, September 22.
The local police have launched a vigorous campaign against 'satti' gamblers and cocaine smugglers. The police raided about a dozen places yesterday and recovered cocaine worth about Rs. 2,000. A dozen people alleged to be engaged in selling cocaine and satti gambling were arrested.—United Press.

the school building at Shivil, (a village in Maval some 2 miles from Kothurne and 10 miles from Kamshet Railway Station). Mr. Patkar exhorted the villagers to render all possible help to the Samstha to enable it to complete the work.



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Women's Call For Support To Social Legislation

OPEN LETTER TO M. L. As. BY A. I. W. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

An open letter on the subject of social legislation has been addressed on behalf of the Legislation Sub-Committee of the All-India Women's Conference to the members of the Central Legislature.

The letter is signed by Mrs. S. C. Mukerjee (chairwoman), Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan (hony. organising secretary), Mrs. Asafali (convener of the Legislation Sub-Committee), Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. S. N. Ray, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Lady Shrivastava, Rani Rajwade and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

SOCIAL PROPAGANDA.

It runs, "You must all assuredly be aware of how assiduously the All-India Women's Conference has been carrying on propaganda ever since its inception, twelve years ago for the need of social and educational reforms through legislation. It has also given widest publicity and its unstinted support to all measures seeking to remedy the existing social evils, which had been brought in from time to time either in the Central or Provincial Legislatures with a view to educate public opinion in favour of such legislations."

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

We, on behalf of the All-India Women's conference would like to invite the special attention of every member of the Central Legislature to certain private bills, introduced by some of your colleagues, which we believe are coming up for discussion on September 22.

These bills have already evoked great deal of interest and, apart from having the support of all progressive sections in the country, they have been enthusiastically welcomed by ourselves and our sister organisations. The bills to which we refer are Hindu women's right to the Property Bill, introduced by Dr. Deshmukh.

The Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr. B. Das, the Hindu Inter-caste Marriage Bill, introduced by Dr. Bhagwandas, the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, introduced by Mr. M. G. S. Gupta, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Bill, introduced by Hafiz Abdullah and the Bill for the removal of social disabilities, against certain classes of Hindus, introduced by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

UNSTINTED SUPPORT.

We give our unstinted support to the bills to be introduced by Mr. B. Das, M. C. Rajah and Hafiz Abdullah, and we are in favour of principle underlying the Hindu Women's right to Property Bill (Dr. Deshmukh's) viz. the removal of disabilities of Hindu women in matters of succession to and absolute enjoyment of property. We hope that the bill will be so modified and redrafted as to make it more effective for the purpose it has in view. We are also in favour of Dr. Bhagwan Dass' Bill in so far as it will help to break the barriers of caste, and provided it is improved by making the validity of marriage thereunder con-

ditional upon its being monogamous.

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

We earnestly request you un-animously to support these bills as above indicated and to see that these remedial measures are put on the Statute Book of the country without undue delay. You will agree with us when we say that such legislation is not merely essential but vital to the existence of any progressive community. We are convinced that as it is women and children, who suffer most from existing social evils it is the opinion of women that they should carry on greatest weight and argument that large section of opinion, which holds orthodox views is opposed to these reforms, should not weigh with enlightened legislators.

LOOKED WITH SUSPICION

In the twentieth century, pioneer movements are apt to be looked upon with suspicion, and met with hostility by certain sections in every nation—due to primarily to psychology of fear that haunts those, who lack vision and courage. Once, however, all realise the benefit and necessity of change in all matters, pertaining to general welfare of the nation, distrust and doubt will disappear.

HUMANITARIAN URGE.

We are confident that this humanitarian urge in each one of you will lead you to support these bills, which are after all very small steps forward towards the goal which we all desire in realm of social reforms, and thereby prove to the world that Indian legislature does not lag behind progressive legislatures of any other country."

USE STATE PRODUCTS IN DEPARTMENTS

Deputation Waits On Baroda Dewan

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 23.

The Acting Dewan, Colonel Kumar Shrivastava, leaves to-night for Bombay to attend the States Ministers' Conference. A deputation of the Baroda Chamber of Commerce met the Dewan and urged the Government to use State products in their departments, and to remove the difficulties experienced at present as a sequel to the policy adopted by the Government to import goods through Okha for port development. The Dewan promised to look into the details sympathetically.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sles-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

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DIAMELIN RESEARCH LABORATORY

OUR READERS' VIEWS

School Time

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—At present, the Educational Inspector is inviting opinions from the heads of the secondary schools as to whether the schools should be held twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon, or whether they should be held only once a day from 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. as at present.

Almost all the secondary schools in our Presidency are held once a day from 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. This time has been found to be objectionable for many reasons. In the hot climate of India, tea-drinking is injurious to health, and much more so if tea is taken without bread or biscuits. The boys generally get up at 6 a.m. and start their daily activities after taking simply a cup of tea alone, as they cannot afford bread and biscuits every day. Neither can they eat Jwari or Bajri bread before tea, as they would lose the appetite for the meal being the said bread being too substantial for the morning breakfast to them who must take their meals at 10-30 a.m. Then, they cannot take their meals quite at ease as they have to go to school immediately after taking it and so they impair their digestion. Many students and teachers feel drowsy at the first period and begin to doze, and it is not an uncommon sight to find some students napping in the class-room or comfortably resting their heads on the desks and enjoying a short slumber. The long recess of 40 or 45 minutes is not sufficient for the majority of the students to go home for tiffin and come back again to school in time. They generally spend an anna or so in a hotel, the main item of their refreshment being a cup of tea again. In this way, the school closes for the day, the boys plod their weary way homewards, overworked and hungry. After going home, if they eat something, they spoil their appetite for the night meal. Under the circumstances, evening play-ground activities are generally impossible.

How many of these drawbacks could be removed by holding the schools twice a day, that is, in the morning and afternoon. I think that this system would help little in removing these drawbacks. On the other hand, it would add its own inconveniences. The boys will have to waste their time and energy in coming to and from school twice a day. Many teachers would not find favour with this system as they find no convenient time left to them for private teaching.

Many guardians would object to it as they would lose the help of their wards who would find no time in the morning for marketing vegetables. The students would also be averse to the dual sessions for their own reasons. So, even this system would please but few.

I should like now to submit my own plan. It is a happy compromise between the two. The schools should be held from 9 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. There should be six periods of 40 minutes each, and two recesses of 10 and 20 minutes each at the end of the second and the fourth period, respectively. The boys should have their breakfast of one bread of Bajri, Jwari or wheat, and a cup of tea which would be quite sufficient to keep them full of energy and vigour for the school work upto 1-30 p.m. Moreover, the evil effects of tea would be greatly mitigated when bread is eaten prior to tea-drinking. The boys would find sufficient time for their school homework, in the morning, afternoon and at night. They would also find time for marketing vegetables in the morning. The teachers also would get ample time after 3 p.m. for private tuitions. After returning home at 1-30 p.m. they would experience a pretty good appetite and would enjoy their meal in quite a leisurely manner. They would get sufficient time to visit play ground after 5 p.m. And, having been thus enabled to take exercise, they would find good reason to do justice to their night meal.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. WADEKAR, B.A.,
Teacher, New English School,
Barsi Town,
Ghate's House,
Barsi Town,
(Dist. Sholapur),
September 20.

Olympic Games

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—I read with painful surprise your comment on the Olympic Games in the issue of Wednesday the 19th August, 1936.

One would have expected that the sphere of sport would be rid of political propaganda, and it is regrettable to note that, whereas in other countries where there was a talk of boycotting the Olympic Games, they have withheld from attributing any motives or reviling the country whose hospitality they enjoyed, when once they took part in the Olympic Games, in India it seems, we should do one better by reviving the slanders, even after the games are over.

In this connection, may I point out that in 1932 the Nazis were not in power in Germany, and the fears that you mention were hence non-existent.

I followed, for the two weeks of the Olympic Games, the various narratives and comments that came over the radio, and I cannot recollect a single instance of any such incident, as you mention, being reported. I wonder if it is not worthwhile to wait for the confirmation and substantiation of 'allegations' before one comes out with an editorial comment. Is it not a fact that what we sorely need to-day is a real effort to understand and to appreciate the other man's viewpoint? That is the only way of establishing something approaching a peaceful atmosphere in the world.

I have had news from friends in Berlin as well as the mails and I can assure you that there is not the slightest trace of any of the incidents or insults that you suggest and which certainly would have been only too welcome an opportunity for Bolshevik friends to inject another dose of anti-Nazism in the minds

of the reading public.—Yours, etc.,
SALIGRAM TANGRI,
Delhi.

Vile Parle Municipal Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—For last six months the Vile Parle Municipality has grown indifferent to the welfare of the town. Its sanitary department is quite hopeless in connection with the removal of either the night soil or the cesspool water.

As the municipality is collecting about 8 per cent of the tax it must look to the common amenities of its taxpayers. It has besides collected from the landlords dues for building storm water drainage and heaven knows where this amount is being spent. The roads in Vile Parle are hopelessly rotten and absolutely unsafe for even normal traffic.

I have examined no less than 100 buildings and I find that for weeks cesspool water is not removed. At certain places three weeks have passed and despite petitions to the Municipality no attempt has been made to redress this grievance.

When we approach the members of the Sanitary Committee, they say they have not enough lorries to remove the cesspool water or they say a couple of lorries have broken down and hence the delay in removing the cesspool water. But some members go even to the length of saying openly that municipality does not provide even for the repairs.

Recently the municipality has been thinking of embarking on a wild scheme of building up another market and spending over about 40 thousands of rupees. If it could have this much surplus to throw away why should it not think of purchasing new lorries?

The population in Vile Parle has recently increased and owing to the negligence of the municipality in attending promptly to the removal of night soil and cesspool water various diseases have taken firm root in Vile Parle and doctors have roaring practice.

The matter is, indeed, serious. The Director of Public Health and the Collector of Suburban District should forthwith inquire into the administration of the Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUND DESAI,
Vile Parle, Sept. 21.

A Report Contradicted

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—I am grieved to find an article appearing in the (Madras) "Sunday Times" in its issue of September 20, 1936, under headlines "Millions Turn Muslims in the Punjab" and "Strange Egyptian Lies."

I hasten to contradict the news as published in that paper. I am afraid such a publication would create gross misunderstanding among the people here. Even an ordinary student of Arabic language might understand the article which appears in the "Al-Balagh". But the Editor of the "Sunday Times" has given a different tone to the item, in his eagerness to reproduce it in his paper.

It was clearly stated in my article to the Arabic paper "Al-Balagh" which published it on page 2 of the issue of 12th July 1936, that according to the report appearing in the "Khilafat," the Urdu daily of Bombay dated 15th Rabi-ussani 1355, No. 15, Vol. 155, "about 25,000,000 Hindus of the Punjab have decided to embrace Islam," etc.

This will clearly show that my news is not original. It was only copied from the "Khilafat." Anybody can verify the truth of this contradictory note from a copy of the "Al-Balagh" of that date. Hence I would frankly say once again that the news item was only a copy from the "Khilafat" and it was not my original one. Even such a copy has received an altogether different version in the "Sunday Times" of Madras.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. EDWI,
Special Correspondent for
"Al-Balagh" of Egypt,
Bombay, September 22.

Evelyn Gedge Scholarship Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—It is proposed to commemorate the work done in Bombay by Miss Evelyn Gedge by the foundation of a Scholarship Fund to assist women students resident in the University Settlement, Bombay. A committee has been formed for the purpose of raising this fund. Scholarships will be awarded to students who need them, without distinction of race

LANCASHIRE STARTING FACTORIES IN AUSTRALIA

FREMANTLE, (West Australia), (By Mail).
An important group of Lancashire cotton and textile manufacturers is to establish works in Australia.

This was stated by Mr. Latham Withall, newly-appointed Secretary of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers in Australia, when he arrived here from England on his way to Sydney.

He accompanied the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Stevens, on his tour through England, and was with him during important discussions with British authorities on trade matters. Mr. Withall said that the location of the factories would be decided upon by representatives sent out on behalf of these concerned.

The centre of operation of the new factories would depend on the availability of sites, adequate mechanical power and water supplied. This move should give impetus to cotton growing in Australia.

LIAISON OFFICER.
Appointment of a permanent liaison officer in London to advise on the establishment of branches of British manufacturing industries in Australia is to be recommended by Mr. Withall. The types of migrant who would be most welcome in Australia in the future would be the craftsman, he said, but it was useless dumping craftsmen in Australia if there was no work for them. To help along this flow of migration, British capital should be encouraged, and he advocated this course as an alternative to heavy Government borrowing, which, many contended, had retarded instead of accelerating absorption of migrants.—Reuter.

Hindustan Electric and Accumulators Manufacturing Company

(From A Correspondent.)
The Hindustan Electric and Accumulators Manufacturing Company has been started with the object of manufacturing batteries for motor cars, radios, etc.

The Chairman of the concern is Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, who is the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, with which he has been very intimately associated since 1920. Besides he is the Vice-President of the Shareholders' Association since its formation, and has always worked hard and loyally in the best interest of the investing public.

Mr. Jivatlal Purpatashil, a prominent business magnate of Bombay is the Vice-Chairman of the Company. He is the ex-Chairman of the Bombay Bullion Exchange and is one of the Directors of the Stock Exchange. He has a big interest in several industrial concerns in India, and it is noteworthy that the feasibility of manufacturing motor car batteries in India was first put to test by him.

Among other Directors who constitute the Board the names of Messrs. A. D. Shroff and C. M. Cariappa deserve special mention. Mr. A. D. Shroff is the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and is a partner of Messrs. Batilvala and Karani, one of the leading brokers of Bombay. He is a Director of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company and is an authority on Indian finance.

On the technical side, the Company will have the benefit of the experience of Mr. C. M. Cariappa, Retired Chief Electrical Engineer, Government of Mysore. The Managing Director, Mr. A. Bose, has acquired his technical knowledge from Europe, where he had devoted several years in specialising the study of business management and industrial organisation.

or creed.
Miss Gedge's connection with the University Settlement lasted from 1912 to 1935, and for ten years of this period she was its Warden. During this time Miss Gedge came into close contact with people in all walks of life, and it was as a friend that she was best known in Bombay.

May I invite the co-operation of your readers, many of whom must have come into touch with Miss Gedge, in making this Fund a worthy recognition of her services to this city?

A concert in aid of the Evelyn Gedge Scholarship Fund is being held on Thursday, the 24th September at 6 p.m. in the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. Tickets for the concert, at Rs. 3 (reserved) and Rs. 2 and Re. 1 (unreserved), may be obtained from Mrs. Talyarkhan, Scarsdale, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, or from the Gymkhana, (subscriptions for the Fund may be sent to the same address, which will be greatly appreciated).—Yours, etc.,

MEHER F. S. TALYARKHAN,
Chairman of Evelyn Gedge Scholarship Fund Appeal Committee.

Masses Must Assert To Check Tragedy Of War Humanity Must Break Through Vicious Circle Of Force, Pleads Bhulabhai

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Addressing a crowded public meeting in the Madras Club Hall on the "Psychology of War" Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, made a survey of the conditions all over the world in general and in Europe in particular, and said: "The masses in each country must assert themselves if the great tragedy of a world war with all its elements of destruction is to be averted. What is called the scientific law of nature is but a fantasy of a constricted mind, which believes that material world is all that exists and all that matters. I wish that humanity could be persuaded to take a higher and better view of life so that the solution of the problem which faces the world to-day may be less destructive, less dangerous and more useful, and serve the world which science was originally intended to serve." (Applause).

ADMISSION OF HUMILIATION.
Mr. Desai spoke for nearly an hour. He recalled his recent visit to the House of Commons when Britain was discussing the repeal of the sanctions against Italy. It was argued in the House of Commons that, as they could not stop the wrong being done they could not right the wrong without fighting a war. This, said Mr. Desai, was indeed an admission of humiliation. And Britain dare not put to the test the principles for which she had hitherto stood. As Mr. Desai had observed they could not trust in the kindly attitude of those who were willing to patronise but unwilling to give what they wanted for themselves. (Cheers).

Each country was striving to make her own methods of killing better than those of others. That was where science was

leading them to-day. The world was changing in a manner of mutual distrust, mutual hostility and exclusive nationalism of a type stronger and more rigid than which it was impossible to imagine. And all this in a world where, as Sir Arthur Salter had said, there was food enough to eat but each would not allow the other to eat it!

WAR OF STARVATION

If there was a world war, continued Mr. Desai, it would not be one of mutual scientific destruction alone but one of mutual starvation as well. While science had done a great deal for relief of humanity and prolongation of life, or at any rate, less of painful existence, it was equally clear that science had done a great deal more towards the art of destruction than towards the art of healing. (Hear, hear).

By every country trying to pile up her arms and armaments the economic pressure on the masses became greater and greater. Was it not therefore, asked the speaker, for the masses of the world to assert themselves if the mad career of what was called progress was to be checked and the great tragedy averted? And yet the tragic aspect of every war was that each combatant appealed to the same God for its own victory. (Shame).

They had witnessed a world war between the years 1914-19 when there was not a single Church in the world from which prayers had not gone up for the victory of what each believed to be her just cause. And at the end of that War, who could say that the world was any the better for it?

BREAK THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE.
Concluding Mr. Desai said, there would be no real peace in

BOMBAY EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Jamnalalji Sues "Chitra" For Alleged Defamation

WARDHAGANJ, September 23. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has filed to-day a complaint in the court against Messrs. Rangnekar and Kanekar, editors of the "Chitra," a Marathi weekly of Bombay and Mr. Bhau Jayavant of the Girmi Kamgar Union, under section 500 I.P.C. for a highly defamatory article, headed "Europe conquered by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Shegaon worth Rs. 40,000 swallowed in Rs. 4,000" published in the said paper on July 26, 1936.

The case has been fixed for October 17.—United Press.

ARMS FIND IN GERMAN VESSEL

CALCUTTA, September 23. The Special Staff of the Port Police recovered this afternoon one pistol and 25 live cartridges, concealed in a steel box from a s.s. "Thensels," a German vessel, lying at King George's Dock. The steward of the vessel has been placed under arrest in this connection.—United Press.

Fresh Security Deposited

CALCUTTA, September 23. A security of Rs. 10,000—Rs. 5,000 from the keeper of the Ananda Press and Rs. 5,000 from the printer and publisher of the Ananda Bazar Patrika, a leading vernacular daily—was deposited under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day as a sequel to the forfeiture of a security of Rs. 2,000 on September 10 last.—United Press.

the world unless humanity woke up to the necessity of breaking through this vicious circle of war of force and destruction and asserted itself for some sort of world relationship in which such wars would not occur. (Loud applause).

Sir Leslie Hudson, the leader of the European Group in the Legislative Assembly, who presided over the meeting, drew attention to the threatening prospect of a world catastrophe and hoped that that calamity would be averted.—A.P.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Bullion And Tin Easy But Wheat Very Firm

BOMBAY, Sept 23
On Wednesday cross rates ruled easy with quick changes.
NEW YORK COTTON STEADY
New York cotton was firm on trade and foreign buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports. The closing tone was steady.
BULLION EASY
London gold and silver ruled easy.
WHEAT VERY FIRM
Wheat was very firm. Tin was weak.
BETTER DEMAND IN SECURITIES
The London Stock Exchange was active on scattered support. Gilt-edged securities kept steady on better demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	New York, Sept 23
Previous closing	11.83
Today's opening	11.87
Difference	+0.04
Today's closing	11.84
Difference	-0.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	Liverpool, Sept 23
Previous closing	6.40
Today's opening	6.44
Difference	+0.04
Today's closing	6.46
Difference	+0.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Re. 215-5-0
Ginning	37,000 bales

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 23
Cotton displayed considerable activity to-day on local and foreign buying influenced by steadiness abroad with occasional hedge sales which checked the advance. However the undertone kept steady on better spot enquiry with expectations of an early peak of crop movement.
Operations in October commenced at 11.87 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steady Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying influenced by some unfavourable weather reports with October rising to 11.91 but the high level attracted some hedge selling and liquidation although prices were well maintained.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.84 with a rise of 1 point for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 23	The following were the opening range:
October (11.74/11.73)	11.90/11.87
December (11.81/11.80)	11.95/11.93
January (11.82/11.81)	11.95/11.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 23	The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American October (6.42)	6.48
American December (6.35)	6.41
Egyptian October (6.04)	6.05
Egyptian November (6.04)	6.05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 23
Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 216-12 and Rs. 215-8 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 216-12 with New York futures about 9 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (495 1/4 buyers 493 1/2 sellers, Easy) 492 1/4 buyers 492 3/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (418 7/8 sellers. No buyers. Barely steady) 417 7/8 buyers 418 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (423 1/2 to 423 3/4) 423 1/2 to 423 3/4.
Glasgow Iron (478) 478.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (411 1/2) 411 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (411 1/2) 411 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (410) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (217 3/16 sellers) 217 1/8 value
Dunlop Sept. (219 3/4) 219 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (218 1/2) 218 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7 3/4 paid and sellers
Forward (7 3/4 buyers) 7 3/4 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept Oct (12 9/16 sellers) 12 9/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (213 5/8) 213 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (211 3/4 sellers) 211 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel October (214 13/16 sellers) 214 1/2 sellers

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 109 1/4 against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 23
After being firm the demand slackened. Home industrial generally were firm with some good features. Gilt-edged were steady. Oil shares were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (486) 486	3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (107 7/8) 108
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (109 7/8) 110	5 per cent Indian Loan (119 1/8) 119 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (107 7/8) 107 7/8	4 per cent Victory Bonds (115 5/8) 115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9	Marks and Spencer Ordinary (24 1/2) 24 1/2
Hydro Electric (107 1/4) 107 1/4	Musical Industries (22-9) 21-3
Prinching Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2	Imperial Chemical (40-6) 40-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-0) 10-0	Woolworth New Ford (148-3) 148-9
Realisation 1930 (291 3/4) 292 1/4	Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-9	Ford Motors (33-0) 33-0
Cables and Wireless (46-6) 46-6	British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 124-1 1/2
Carreiras A (29 7/8) 29 7/8	Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (106 1/8) 106 1/8
P and O S N Company Defr (26 1/2) 26 1/2	Distillers (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Bredford Dyes (6-0) 6-0	British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-0) 32-0	Courtauld Ordinary (54-0) 54-4 1/2
British Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0	Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Inter Nickels (46-1 1/2) 46-1 1/2	Bengal Iron and Steel (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (210-4) 210-4	

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 23	3 p.m.
3 per cent New Indian Loan (1202) 1202	3 1/2 per cent Indian (109 1/2) 109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (105-5/8) 105-5/8	4 1/2 per cent 1936-38 (119 1/2) 119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (111 1/2) 111 1/2	5 per cent Indian 1942-4 (115 1/2) 115 1/2
5 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (116) 116	

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (112) 112 1/4	
--	--

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-6
Donoro Tea (46-3) 45-0
Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 29-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampungan (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (210 1/2) 210 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (59-1 1/2) 59-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Rio Tinto (417 1/4) 417 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-9) 67-9
Rand Innam (49 1/4) 49 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (215 1/4) 215 1/8
Gedule New (410 1/4) 410 3/8
New Modder (38-9) 38-9
Sub Nigel (412 1/8) 412
Spring Mines Split Shares (37-6) 36-9
Union Corporation (49 3/8) 49 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Italian (33-9) 33-9
Burma Oil (102-6) 103-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (28-7 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Shell Transport (113 1/8) 113 3/4
Royal Dutch (239 7/8) 240 3/4

HOME MAIL SHARES

Royal Western (238) 237 3/4
L and S Ordinary (228 3/4) 229 1/8
L N E R Defr (26 1/2) 26 1/2
Southern Ditch (22 1/2) 22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (133 3/4) 133 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (2107) 2107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 68 1/4) dol 69 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40) dol 40
U S Steel Common (dol 72 1/4) dol 72 1/2
U S Steel Preferred (dol 138 1/4) unquoted.

SPORADIC PROFIT-TAKING IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Underlying Sentiment Cheerful

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 23
The Stock Exchange after firm opening became somewhat irregular on sporadic profit taking but the underlying sentiment was cheerful though franc uncertainties restrain expansion in the turnover.
In commodities wheat was firmer despite late profit taking. Cocoa was rather easier on disappointing New York cables. Tin lower as holders were nervous regarding the outcome of the meeting.
In foreign exchanges francs were weaker on rumoured cabinet reconstruction but profit taking restrained the advance.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept 23
Moderate selection was strongly competed and well cleared.
Greasy lower 0-8
Greasy higher 1-8
Scoured lower 0-10 1/2
Scoured higher 2-6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Sept 23
Wheat January 1937 5 10 0
Wheat May 1937 5 3 0
Linseed May 1937 7 5 0
Wheat strong and Linseed weak.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Steady And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Sept 23
Easier feeling again ruled over Jute to-day due to lack of outside support and the fact that the market was only limited business.
In coals limited turnover took place with steady undertone. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless although a fair volume of business was put through. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:
Securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/10, two and three fourth per cent 1948/52 new loan 101/4, three and half per cent 1947/50 107/11, three per cent new U P bonds 1961/66 100/11.
Banks: Central 34/4, Reserve 138/8, Dehra Dohas 13/14.
Coals: Rohat 235, small lots, Burra 12/4 odd lot, New Banadepore 10/4 small lot.
Jutes: Anglo India 418/8 small lots, Budge Budge 161, Howrah ord 54/9, Kamrathy 506, Lansdowne 155.
Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 215, Arthur Butler ord 17/5, Bengal Iron 5/2, Bengal Iron pref 18/9, Indian Iron and Steel 11/3, Hindustan Steel and Wire Products 151, Hindustan Iron and Steel 74, small lot, Safe Deposit 11/2 premium, Great Eastern Hotel 123, Indian Wood Products 26/8, Orient annas 7.
Sugars: Balrampur 15, Rohtas 22/2, Sitapur 111.
Debtsecurities: Three and half per cent 1915/65 Calcutta Municipal 105/2, six per cent 1925/35 Calcutta Municipal 132/4, four per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Port Trust 101/4, four per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Port Trust 106/12, small lot, three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust 105/2-A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-9-1936.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours -0.21 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 deg. 3.9 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 deg. 0.8 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10 6 6).
Total rainfall during the month 5.39 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 55.98 inches.
Weather Remarks:—Thunder storm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 23-9-36.
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE EXCLUDED FROM MALTA

VALETTA (By Air Mail)
Ordinance has been issued by the Governor constituting English and Maltese as legal and educational languages to the exclusion of Italian and has caused criticism among the Italian Colony in Malta as well as in Rome.
It is understood that the Rome Journal Tribuna which attacked Britain on such a policy has been confiscated by the Maltese government.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
Ralli Bros' s s Mabriton of 4129 reg tons, Capt. W R Duncan, arrived from Port Said in Ballast.
B I S N Coy's s s Gurna of 3228, reg tons, Capt. W Bird, arrived from Chittagong via Rangoon with rice, timber and general cargo.
B I S N Coy's s s Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Capt. P H Beeching arrived from Karachi via Kundia, Navlakhi and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
B I S N Coy's s s Bapeta of 1892 reg tons, Capt. W Dewhurst, sailed for Basra via Veraval with passengers and local cargo.

YARN MARKET STEADY

Bombay, Sept 23
There is no special change to report in the yarn market during the week under review. Prices have continued to remain fairly steady with a moderate turnover in all kinds of yarns. Cotton prices have ruled rather irregular with a somewhat easy undertone at the close. Demand from consuming centres has been moderate so far. Reports of increased turnover from the northern markets have been received during the last few days but the southern markets have been yet reporting poor turnover and absolutely no improvement in prices. In case of Deccan and Karnata it is now hoped that owing to some rains, although late, there will be some improvement in demand. On the whole the outlook continues to be hopeful and whilst we do not expect any material improvement in prices, further improvement in turnover seems to be quite possible in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in this class of yarns where competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns continues as keen as ever. Fresh forward business in Manchester yarns is hardly possible on account of firm attitude adopted by the spinners probably due to the demand for higher wages by the spinners. Sales in spot continue to remain moderate.
JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS
The improvement reported in our last has continued further in Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns where turnover has been satisfactory and security has been felt in several yarns particularly in two-fold grey yarns as well as in Mercerised grey yarns. Arrivals by the morning steamers are not large and with moderate stocks with the dealers a further improvement seems to be possible. Fresh forward business, however, is moderate owing to stiffer attitude adopted by the Japanese and Shanghai spinners who have been quoting higher prices than before. Sampan have declined to some extent in sympathy with the recent decline in cotton whereas exchange has been slightly easy.

ART SILK YARNS

Good sales have been reported in Syndicate qualities in all popular deniers and most of the recent arrivals have been quickly going into consumption. It is also clear that the consumers prefer Italian yarns to similar qualities of Japanese yarns if they are offered at or about the same prices. As regards Japanese yarns there has been a fair turnover during the week. Arrivals are not very large and most of them are absorbed by the consuming centres. There has been improved demand from the eastern markets as well as from the southern markets where prices have been showing some further improvement. In case of northern market stocks are very low but the present level of prices does not suit the consumers and turnover, therefore, has been very moderate. As regards forward business in Japanese yarns, it is reported that the Japanese spinners have been quoting somewhat lower prices for distant shipments such as November/December and onwards but fresh business has been very restricted on account of fears of competition from the Italian qualities. The future tendency remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

At the end of the week cotton prices have declined to some extent and dealers as well as consumers have been adopting a rather waiting attitude. Some moderate sales have been arranged by the Mills on the basis of 5 1/4 annas per lb. for 10's. Some improvement in demand has been reported from many of the consuming centres and it is quite possible that if our Mills try to meet the buyers on a reasonable basis, further sales will be possible in the next few days. Monsoon has been satisfactory in many parts of the country. Stocks are fairly steady at or about this level. It is very likely that further improvement in demand will be in evidence from the consuming centres in the next few days. The future tendency, therefore, seems to be rather more hopeful.

Legislation can ensure that the material on which an intelligent public opinion can be built up is made readily available but it cannot compel the public to pay attention to it. There are, however, a sufficient number of intelligent investors in the larger cities of India to give a lead to the investing public in the proper appreciation of this material, and it is to the wider diffusion of public education in such matters that we must look for the replacement of undesirable speculation by informed and judicious investment and for the conduct on sounder lines of Indian joint stock companies.

Our Cairo Letter

Egypt Takes To Compulsory Education

MOVE FOR TAX ON BACHELORS

New Treaty Under Operation: Italian Sentenced By Egyptian Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).
A programme of compulsory education for children of school-going age has been announced by the Department of Education of the Egyptian Government.
The programme which begins from January next year comprises of the construction of nearly 1,300 schools all over Egypt. It is estimated that at present these schools will be enough to accommodate one and half million boys and girls.
The Private Secretary of the Egyptian ambassador in Madrid received bullet wounds from an unknown person. He has been removed to the hospital.
The Egyptian Government have instructed their ambassador in Madrid to send all the Egyptians now in Spain back to Egypt.
TAX ON BACHELORS.
The Egyptian authorities have decided to levy new taxes on bachelors.
To gather complete information as to how such taxes are levied in other countries, the Government have invited statements and also complete details of local laws from their ambassadors and embassies on the Continent and elsewhere.
This new measure, it is said, is intended to increase the population of Egypt.

NEW BARRACKS.
The Ministry of War in Egypt has sanctioned £48,000 for constructing new barracks for Egyptian army in the city of Sollum, the frontier of Italian boundary towards Mersa Matruh and the Lybian Desert.
COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED
Fifteen persons, Egyptians and foreigners, have been arrested by the Egyptian authorities on charges of printing counterfeit currency.
NEW TREATY IN OPERATION.
For the first time, one Italian has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months by the Egyptian Court.
When riding in his motor cycle at top speed the Italian was asked by the traffic control to stop whereupon he was taken to the police station. On reaching the premises the Italian attempted to open fire with his revolver. He was anyhow overpowered and sentenced as above.

It might be mentioned here that up to the last day of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty the foreigners were bound by their respective Consuls Courts and this is the first case of an Italian being tried by the Court of Egypt.
The export trade of Turkey, according to the latest official report for the quarter ended June, 1936, is £2,389,000.

General Strike May Overshadow U. S. Election

WALL STREET'S POSSIBLE ATTEMPTS TO BEAT DOWN ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK (By Air Mail)
A sensational revolution, that the United Steel Industry once the domain of the Morgans, now a part of the Dupont industrial empire may before November engender a strike which may spread later on to automobile and coal industry, and produce a critical position is made by Raymond Gram Swing, the noted journalist who believes that the situation, if it develops like this will frighten the American public out of a year's growth. Roosevelt will get the blame and London may well be swept into office as the saviour of America from Bolshevism.

"I have been assured that this was the strategy, and my informant was not a union official, but a man in Wall Street. In telling the country about its determination to resist the unions, the American Steel Institute explains its policy in the language of Republican platform which assures workers the right of collective bargaining without interference from any source, which apparently is to mean interference from labour unions.

The background of this situation makes the strategy of the Duponts anything but fantastic. Steel, motors, rubber, to name three of the mass production industries, are virtually unorganised. Labour is a collection of labour aristocrats, the craft unions. It belongs in the nineteenth century, and has neglected the mass production industries. Now John L. and Roosevelt."

Workers, an industrial as distinct from a craft union, has taken up the fight for the industrial unions.
The American Federation of Labour has frittered away golden opportunities to organise the motor and rubber and the steel industries. Lewis now will take over the job himself. His United Mine Workers have put up a starter of £1,00,000 to pay for an organising campaign in steel. Motors and rubber are to come next.
Many speak of Lewis being the candidate for the Presidency on a farmer labour ticket in 1940.
SECOND "ZINOVIEV LETTER"
A terrific battle between Lewis' industrial group and the American Federation of Labour has been going on for two years. They live mentally in the 1880's. Seeing the coming of the industrial unions, the corporation organised "company unions". The Wagner Connery Act forbids companies to organise their own men.
The Act will probably be declared unconstitutional. And then there will be no legal footing for the coming fight. It must be fought with bare knuckles, with strikes.
So a "general strike", carefully manoeuvred by big corporation executives, timed so as to frighten America out of its wits, is not fantastic. It is simply the American counterpart of the Zinoviev letter. It is strategy which, if successful will destroy both Lewis and Roosevelt."

COVERING AND TRADE BUYING
IN N. Y. COTTON

Large World Consumption Cheers Markets

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady with a small outside interest. Large figures of World consumption cheered markets while spot demand was active with the basis firm.

The New York Cotton futures market opened barely steady on fairly active trading and declined on continued October liquidation and hedge selling.

Prices thereafter rallied on trade, Liverpool and New Orleans buying and less hedge selling. There was some commission house buying on the scale down and the market advanced further on covering and trade buying and the tone at the close was steady.

Prices opened 2 points down with October 11.74 and a further decline of 2 points with October 11.72 marked the lowest level for the day. Later on active buying and covering resulted in a rise of 12 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 11.84 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 12.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.25c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 6.41. There was heavy straddle selling and hedging which met with good trade buying. There was fairly good buying from Bombay and prices after fluctuating within a range of 4 points closed at a net decline of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 11 points at 6.79d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.
East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.32 and January as well as March stood at 5.30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
There was scattered selling in this section which resulted in a small decline. Sakels futures were 11 to 8 points down with spot cotton 6 points lower at 10.21. Upers futures lost 2 points but spots were 13 points down at 7.43d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.
The Alexandria cotton futures market was dull with a marked absence of any important business. Sakels declined 4 to 8 points while Ashmouni futures were 2 to 10 points down.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Yesterday cotton prices moved within a narrow range with Commission Houses and Bazaar buying offsetting selling by option dealers. At night, prices declined to Rs. 215-8-0 on heavy stale long liquidation, which was absorbed by Commission Houses. Upcountry arrivals indicate that the late rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar did not materially benefit the crop and large areas have had to be abandoned. Arrivals have already commenced in Punjab, Sind and Central India but the farmers do not appear to be keen sellers. This is attributed to the fact that stocks upcountry are very small and money rates extremely cheap. It is reported that the earlier prospects of a bumper Chinese crop have been marred by drought, and prices have recently stiffened, consequently, a good Japanese demand for Indian is anticipated once the trade agreement is concluded. With to-day's parity between Broach and May Liverpool about 133 points, Indian cotton is still relatively cheap and with the improved technical position following the recent long liquidation and an extensive short interest held by option dealers we strongly continue to recommend purchases around the present level. The U. S. A. Ginning report giving quantity ginned up to 16th September will be received in Bombay about 8.35 p.m. to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES.
N.Y. October Highest (1.46 p.m.) 11.84-08
N.Y. October Lowest (1.46 p.m.) 11.72-04
Liverpool October Highest 6.43-01
Liverpool October Lowest 6.39-05
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market weighed down by the daily sales of "hedgers". Market would have been worse but for purchases being made on orders from Bombay. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed.

New York.—Spot Houses bought October and sold distants. Trade good buyers. Hedging smaller.

New York.—There is a good rallying power whenever hedge selling decreases. Strong demand for spot cotton.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

October liquidation coupled with heavy hedge selling of season too much for market at moment. Trade continues to take contracts every point down. Market may work little lower.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 22.	
October	11.83-07
December	11.88-03
January	11.88-03
March	11.88-03
May	11.84-04
July	11.72-07
Middling Spot	12.23-07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 22.	
October	11.82-11
December	11.86-10
January	11.84-03
Middling Spot	12.25-15
11-00 a.m. Range:	
October	11.76 to 11.76
December	11.81 to 11.81
January	11.79 to 11.79
Noon Call:—	
October	11.80
December	11.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 22.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
September	6.45-00
October	6.40-01
November	6.34-04
December	6.33-04
January	6.33-04
February	6.32-04
March	6.31-04
April	6.29-04
May	6.28-04
June	6.25-04
July	6.23-04
August	6.02-04
Middling Spot	6.79-11
10-12 a.m. quotations:	
October	6.41
January	6.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	9.94-11
November	9.94-11
January	9.67-08
March	9.46-07
May	9.27-08
July	9.10-08
August	9.10-08
Middling Spot	10.24-08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
BROACH—	
Fully good (Good Staple)	5.51
Fine (Good Staple)	5.66
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.81
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.82
Choices (No. 1 Staple)	5.82
BENGAL—	
Good	4.46
Fully Good	4.56
Fine	4.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/8 per cent to 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
T. T. London on—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.06 13/16
Paris	76.97
Berlin	12.62
Madrid	nominal 35.00
Amsterdam	29.99 3/4
Brussels	64.46
Milan	15.53 3/4
Berne	122.50
Prague	122.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 p.c.	474
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later	258 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	299 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1930/35	4117
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	456
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	2107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1932	2107 7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1965/69	2119 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	2115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	215 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	2105
National Bank of India	245
P and O Banking Corporation	210

LONDON PRODUCE

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe Jan.	34/7 1/2
Wheat, Barletta Russo Jan.	34/10 1/2
Wheat, South-Australian Sept.	40

LINSSEED OIL.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Linsseed Oil naked London per cwt. Oct. sellers	231 1/2
Linsseed Oil naked London per cwt. Oct-Dec. sellers	231 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, September 23.
Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 216-3 as under heavy selling prices had declined to Rs. 215-8 for Broach A/M. delivery. To-day the market opened at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 215-8. There was considerable selling by teji-mandli operators and offices are selling in the local market against purchases in Liverpool market.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and later was reported 7 points up which influenced better enquiry in the local market and prices rose to Rs. 216-12. At this level there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 216-12.	
Oomra D/J. 192.	
Bengal D/J. 153.	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Sept. 23.	
150 B Harakchand Navab Sahab	N. T. 229 10
13 B Harakchand Bhilwara old	148
50 B Karshandas Bhawani Mandi	154
22 B Karshandas Nasirabad 155	
88 Mithubhai Nathoo Nasirabad 174	
46 Suryavard Mill Chakamur, 201	
15 Tata Mill Nanded 205	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 23.	
C.P. 1 Fine	207/200
Arvi Fine	204/206
Ellichpur Fine	202/204
Berar Fine	202/204
Khamgaon Fine	202/204
Mulkapur Fine	197/199
Khandesh Fine	196/198
Jalga/Sailu	197/199
Burwah Sanavad	200/202
Mathia	177/182
Broach	216/218
Dholera	211/216
Punjab/American	211/216
Sindh-American	206/212
Cambodia	206/212
Compta	209/212
Western	211/216
Majra	211/216
Jugadia Ankleswar	244/246
Surat	246/248
Nasari	236/238

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 23	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.	
In full-pressed bales	
Yesterday. This year	
Khandesh	51
Central India	2,675
Barisi and Nagar	430
Hyderabad Gaonani	61
Benar	1,341
Central Provinces	312
Total Oomras	5,070
Dholera	267
N. W. Provinces	245
Rajputana	354
Sind Punjab	270
Broach	301
Coompta and Dharwar	122
Western Northern	1,438
Timnevelly and Cambodia	104
American	895
Egyptian and African	5,311
Total	392 18,091

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Sept	
In full-pressed bales	
Yesterday. This year.	
Europe	955 8,133
Japan and China	301 22,272
Coast Ports	48 310
Up-country by Rail	7,272
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	7,694
Total	1,304 45,611

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Balos. 1936-37 1935-36	
Receipts to date	128,000 130,000
22-9-36	
Receipts Yesterday	56,000 51,000
22-9-36	
Exports to date	54,000 48,000
22-9-36	
Stock at Ports	168,000 161,000
18-9-36	
Stock at Interior	146,000 141,000
18-9-36	
Stock at Liverpool	73,000 49,000
18-9-36	
Visible Supply	403,000 374,000
18-9-36	
Quantity in sight	196,000 178,000
18-9-36	
Quantity out of sight	116,000 110,000
18-9-36	

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 23rd day of September 1936.	
Broach Fully Good Quality.	
Vaidas.	
(B.T.) April-May 1936-37	
10-30	Rs. 216 8
12-30	Rs. 216
2-30	Rs. 216 3
4-30	Rs. 217
Highest	Rs. 217
Lowest	Rs. 215 8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept. 22.	
ASHMOUNI—	
December	12.50-02
February	12.50-03
April	12.50-06
SAKELS—	
November	16.54-04
January	16.17-06
March	15.92-08

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 19th/21st Sept.	
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	17,699
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	15,436

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.
Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 penny to 26-17-44. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 6.07-5/32 and London-Paris cross rate was 6 points up at 76.97. London silver market was steady and prices improved 1/16d to 19 1/2 for Indian buying. Montreal silver market was steady and prices improved 9 to 5 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1-2 3/32. The local market was quiet but steady with a marked absence of any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range with increased selling in gold for which the local sentiment is bearish. Silver market was also with increased offerings.

Ready	33 15 3 48 4 6
Bhadarva delivery	33 15 3 48 4 6
Bhadarva Teji-Mandli	33 14 9 48 8 0
Aso delivery	33 14 9 48 8 0
Aso Teji-Mandli	0 4 9 0 12 0

LONDON SILVER.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 1/2

GOLD.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	26-17-4 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 23	
London market—	
Standard copper cash	639 0 0
(buyers)	639 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	639 5 0
Electrolytic copper	643 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0
Tons: Steady.	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern—Generally Fair.
Central—Partly cloudy.
Western—Partly cloudy and warmer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 23.	
1 C RATES—	
1 T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept.	1/6 3/32
10/15/36	1/6 1/32
Banks buying D-D	1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
N. Y. C. Rates T T	264 1/4
Banks selling T T	260 1/8
Banks buying T T	260 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	579
Banks buying T T	589
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56 3/8
Banks buying D D	56
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	106 1/4
Banks buying D D	106
BANKS SELLING D D	94
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	5.07 1/8
Japan/London	1/2 1/16
23rd instant	7.44 1/2
Hongkong/London	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London	1/2 9/16
23rd instant	1/2 9/16
London/Paris	76.97
22nd instant	29.99 3/4
London/Berlin	15.53 3/4
22nd instant	12.62
London/Stockholm	19.39 1/2
22nd instant	5.06 13/16
London/Amsterdam	7.49
22nd instant	26-17-4 1/2
Gold 22nd instant	26-17-4 1/2
Silver London Ready	19 1/2
21st instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward	19 1/2
21st instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready	45
22nd instant	45
London/Paris 3 Mos	5/8 p.c.
22nd instant	5/8 p.c.
London/Amsterdam 3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
22nd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	5 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	5/8 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone—Easy.	

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 22.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

LONDON RUBBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
October	93d.
December	94 7/8d.
March	90 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 22.	
September	1.16 3/8c.
October	1.15 3/8c.
December	1.14 5/8c.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 23rd September 1936, tenders to the amount of 254,150,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 3 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th September 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 23.	
Wheat	12,124
Linsseed	2,585
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	312
Gingellyseed	514
Poppyseed	276
Groundnuts	3,291
Rice	32,893
Myrabollans	411
Cottonseed	3,785
Gram	2,340
Joovar	106
Maize	1

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Not A Blade Of Green Grass In Bijapur Dist. GOVT. MUST DECLARE FAMINE

Agricultural Association Chief's Appeal To Governor

The President of the Bijapur District Agricultural Association, Bijapur has submitted to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, the following appeal on behalf of the Association:

The District of Bijapur known for its almost proverbial and cyclic famine has been faced this year with very acute and distressed conditions on account of the drought. During the whole of the rainy season of this year so far we have not got useful rains and consequently there has not been "Kharif" sowing. "Kharif" crops sown in some areas (insignificantly small) have faded and withered on account of want of rains. Cotton sowing which should have been finished by now has not been touched at all for the same reason.

NOT A BLADE OF GRASS

In short there is not a blade of green grass to be seen throughout the district, on mountains or lowlying areas alike. If there had been excess of rain the loss and difficulties would have been more easily gauged and tried to be met with. The conditions would not have been what they are but for the untimely and insufficient rains in the previous years and the resulting economic loss to the peasants. Our district having had to face with one or the other crop calamity every year and also the world wide depression has been reduced to utter poverty and it has become very difficult for more than half the number of peasants to make both ends meet. The hailstorms of the last two years have left the agriculturists affected by them in very precarious conditions. Thus all the agriculturists of the District have become almost financially bankrupt. What is left to them is to migrate to distant towns or to perish where they are unwept and uncared for. What is still more to their disadvantage is that there are no towns nearby to provide food for the migrating people. Bombay and more flourishing towns are far removed from our district to afford real shelter to us.

FODDER SCARCITY

Thus situated and forsaken by nature our wall will not be of any avail unless the Almighty or your Excellency's benign Government came to our rescue. Though there are immediate signs of rains and assuming that we get good rains the agriculturists will not be relieved immediately of their difficulties. What is worse is about the scarcity of fodder. Who is hard hit the most is the peasant proprietor. Those that have no lands or bullocks or cattle may move from their places for some time to find out work and maintain themselves. But the agriculturists who

are practically pinned to their villages on account of their belongings are really helpless and daily looking to God and Government for rescue. Cattle and other extra animals are being let loose for want of fodder to maintain them. The other bullocks and useful animals are quite emaciated. Thus the main source of wealth of the agriculturists is about to completely perish.

GOVT. MUST MOVE

Words fail to describe the distress of the agriculturists. Agriculture being the main occupation of the 90 per cent. of the people there is no other class to come to their help in the district. The district authorities, the District Local Board, the Municipalities and other official and non-official bodies and associations have begun to move in the matter in their own way. But I humbly beg to submit that their resources are not sufficient to meet the appalling conditions of the people.

DEMAND FOR RELIEF

My Association has taken stock of things throughout the district and being convinced that the agriculturists will be saved only if Government moves in the matter in right earnestness, I have made bold to approach Your Excellency, under its authority for the following relief measures:—

One crore of rupees at least should be invested in relief works, takavi loans, purchasing fodder, supplying corn and clothes, etc. Fodder and corn should be bought immediately and stored in suitable centres throughout the district. Mill-owners and millionaires, merchants and charitable institutions should be approached to supply funds and clothes. Relief works should be started by Railways, Public Works Departments, Local Boards and Municipalities, etc. Cattle camps should be opened in convenient centres and cattle fed. Forest and other grazing areas should be thrown open to the public for free use. Some forest areas should be reserved both in the district and outside to send the cattle of the people who cannot afford to feed them for grazing.

NEED FOR DOLES

Doles and clothes should be supplied to the extremely poor. Fodder and corn in the villages should not be allowed to be taken outside their respective villages without the permission of their village elders and village officers. The expenses of the cattle that might be taken to reserved

(Continued on page 4)



Women with children in perambulators in the procession organised by the Communist Party of London in support of the Spanish Government. Detachments from all parts of the metropolis attended the rally at Trafalgar Square. —(Photo By Air Mail.)

PUNJAB MUST STAND UNITED

Dr. Satyapal's Invitation To Nationalists To Join Congress

LAHORE, Sept. 20.
Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a lengthy statement, in course of which he has earnestly appealed to the Nationalists to join and co-operate with the Congress in the matter of the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures. He thinks that any step taken to weaken the Congress is bound to retard our progress towards freedom and we will be heavy losers. He, therefore, once again, extends a cordial and earnest invitation to the members of the Nationalist Party. Minor differences should not stand in their way to uphold the dignity of the Congress. He fears that, if his invitation goes unheeded, the Nationalist-minded Hindus will fight with each other and reactionary forces will gather momentum and cause irreparable harm to the province.

As to the suggestion that the Punjab should follow the lead of Bengal, Dr. Satyapal thinks that the All-India Congress Committee has made its attitude very clear. He appears to think that individual liberty of action given by the A.I.C.C. in regard to the Communal Award ought to be satisfactory. He also thinks that the A.I.C.C. has rightly banned one-sided agitation. Personally, he believes that if attention is focused on one issue only, they would be side-tracked and, instead of promoting national solidarity,

5 YEARS' R. I. FOR STEALING NOTE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

Mr. S. M. Rashid, Magistrate First Class, sentenced one Mata Din, an old offender, to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment including 3 months' solitary confinement under Section 379 read with Sec. 75 Cr. P. C. for stealing a five-rupee note from the pocket of Mr. Bir Singh, the son of the District Superintendent of Police of Rohak, while he was shopping in Sadar Bazaar.—United Press.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, is likely to tour South India as soon as Pandit Jawaharlal's visit is over.

They would create a very undesirable situation.

NOT A PROVINCIAL PROBLEM
Further he thinks the Communal Award is not a Provincial question there is almost no likelihood of its being discussed in the Provincial Assembly.

That a fight on the issue of the Award is futile, says Dr. Satyapal, is evidenced by the fact that Raja Narendra Nath has not permitted the name of the Communal Award to enter his manifesto.

Concluding Dr. Satyapal says that the attitude of a Congressman is clear; he would oppose separate electorates and support joint electorates; and he would strive for the modification or cancellation of the wretched Award not by petitioning the Government but by a mutual agreement among all communities, and finally appeals to all Nationalists to join the Congress and present a united front to all hostile forces.—United Press.

NO ADDRESS TO JAWAHAR

Mayor Refuses Permission For Motion In Madras Corporation

MADRAS, Sept. 22.
At a general meeting of the Corporation Council this evening Mr. Damodara Naidu (Congress) sought the permission of the House to move an urgent resolution to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, during his forthcoming visit and that Rs. 250 be sanctioned for the purpose and a Committee consisting of the Mayor and others be appointed to draft the Address.

Mr. Sundararao Naidu (Justice) said: "We are opposing the motion on the ground that the Councilors on the other side did not vote for presentation of an address to the Acting-Governor."

The Mayor asked if the House was prepared to permit Mr. Naidu to move the resolution.

The motion was lost by fourteen votes to eight.
The poll resulted in sixteen voting for the motion and eleven against it. As there was no three-fourth majority the Mayor declared that permission was not granted. The Congress Councilors thereupon walked out amidst cries of "Shame"—A.P.

Injured by the explosion of gunpowder, while blasting a rock in a well in Erukancheri, a suburb of Madras, Murugappa Nalcken (46) of Chinnu Chembarambakkam village, Chingleput District, was admitted in the Royalpura Hospital in a precarious condition.

Plea For Reorganisation Of Motion Picture Society LET ALL SECTIONS PRESENT UNITED FRONT

Force Govt. To Help Industry Of 12 Crores And Remove Its Handicaps

"In my opinion, the Motion Picture Society of India should increase the scope of its activities and reorganise itself so that all sections connected with the film industry in India can join the Society and approach the Government for its help. The Motion Picture Society should essentially be representative of the cinema trade as well as representative of the people employed in this film industry," observed Mr. Yusuf Ali Fazalbhoy, Director, the Bombay Radio Company, Limited and the "Film City" in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle," suggesting a thorough organisation of the film industry in this country.

Mr. Yusuf Ali toured England, America and Japan for about nine months, where he studied the conditions of radio and cinema trade first hand.

"If an average man in India," he added, "can own a radio and, if the licence fee is lowered, there will be greater demands for radio sets. Revenue so lost can be recovered by a surcharge on valves."

Mr. Yusuf Ali arrived in Bombay last Friday from Japan, by s.s. "Rajputana." He said:—

"Returning after a tour for five months to England, the United States of America and Japan, in connection with the radio and film business, I am amazed to find that the two great and growing industries which command such influence in public life, are so much neglected in India.

"In radio on account of the Government control of broadcasting, there is, of course, steady development, and one is gratified to read of the enlargement in the activity by erecting eight new stations. But the radio industry has not been organised. The radio license figure, although satisfactory, has not reached that of the countries of Europe, America and Japan.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.
"There are immense possibilities for the growth of radio business, and it is very necessary to have now a change in the import duty, in license fees, and in the system of dealer licenses. There is no reason why the radio sets should be included in the list of 'dangerous goods' and why restrictions should be imposed on the purchase of new receivers.

People connected with the radio trade should organise themselves into an association for the improvement of trade. If an average man in India can own a radio, and the license fee is lowered, there will be a greater demand for radio sets. Revenue so lost can be recovered by a surcharge on valves. This would mean that a man with a low power set has to pay less and a man who has a more powerful set has got more advantages and should pay more.

"Similarly restrictions to trade should also be abolished and encouragement given to those who intend to manufacture sets in this country, by reducing the tariff on separate radio parts, whilst maintaining a high duty on complete sets imported from abroad. In Japan, there is a receiver intended for local reception, and it costs no more than Rs. 17 to Rs. 20. In one factory I saw a set of this type manufactured at the rate of one a minute. If these sets could be sold at this rate, and if there is a

low license fee, one can imagine what an immense change it would make in the license fee revenue to the Government."

A VALUABLE MEDIUM

Referring to cinema industry, Mr. Yusuf Ali observed:—
"For visual education the cinema affords a valuable medium. A teacher has to take the class to the villages and so one to give object lessons. Now it is possible to bring to the class, and type of information which is desirable to teach. The students have got many advantages, as they can have repeated lectures, and the machine can give as many performances as they wish and in any language they require.

"Here again without the help of the State, nothing can be done. There are already in India a large number of studios capable of producing the right type of pictures for the country. If properly guided, the studios can all turn out educational pictures not only for the Government but for the local bodies, on such important matters as public health and hygiene. The whole object of these demonstrations is to tackle the illiterate people and show them how the spread of disease can be checked, how cultivation could be improved and better crops grown, in fact they could be educated on day-to-day problems of life.

INDIAN PRODUCERS' HANDICAPS

"The Motion Picture industry in India has large investments in the production of studios and theatres. Indian producers have no help from the Government as yet, and they have to pay heavy duty on the raw film. And in several ways the industry requires government support. Unlike in Australia, it is not possible to adopt a 'Quota System' that each theatre should exhibit a certain number of Indian pictures. I should say that at least Rs. 12 crores, are invested in the motion picture industry and as such it should be treated as a major industry and should have proper Government support.

"In my opinion it is very necessary that the Motion Picture Society of India should increase the scope of its activities and reorganise itself so that all sections connected with the film industry in India can join the Society and approach the Government for its help. The Motion Picture Society should essentially be representative of the cinema trade as well as representative of the people employed in this film industry. The producer, the exhibitor, the cine-technician should all have the right to become members of the Society, and should have their individual organisations and the Motion Picture Society should be essentially composed of the representatives of these organisations which are all connected with the cinema industry.

HOW THEY MANAGE IN JAPAN.
"In my tour I was surprised to find that growing nations like Japan have placed no restriction on the development of the radio and the cinema. Even amateur photographers and the Government there does not treat amateur photography as an item of luxury as in India. I would again repeat that the radio and the ci-

(Continued on page 4)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

